

Archæologia Cambrensis.

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ON THE ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES OF SOUTH PEMBROKESHIRE.

(*Read at Tenby.*)

I HAVE acceded with especial pleasure to the request that I should prepare for the present meeting some account of the highly important architectural antiquities of the district in which we are met, as I would venture to consider it as stamping the approval of the Association upon my previous undertakings of a similar nature. Two years ago, at the time of the Cardiff Meeting, I first commenced an examination into the ancient buildings of Wales, in a paper on the Antiquities of Gower, which I have since followed up in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, by a series on those of Monmouthshire. With all these I should wish my present remarks to be taken in close connexion, as I regard them as detached portions of one subject; as contributions to a great whole, the crude idea of which has occasionally floated through my mind, and which the successive meetings of this Association may possibly in time enable me to accomplish, a connected treatise on the ancient architecture of the Principality, or at least of its southern counties.

As far as my inquiries have at present gone, I should

be inclined to set down the churches, and especially the towers, of southern Pembrokeshire, as the most perfect specimens of a general type extending along the whole coast from the Wye to St. Bride's Bay. All the strictly native structures along this line—I should mention that I can in no part speak of the country very far inland, and that of Caermarthenshire my knowledge is extremely limited—agree in some remarkable points, and form a general class as distinguished from those of other parts of the kingdom; at the same they exhibit great differences among themselves, and Pembrokeshire especially has a very marked character of its own. The general notion of the rough military church is more completely carried out than elsewhere, it is applied to buildings of a larger scale and more varied ground-plan, and is accompanied by several striking characteristics which are, I believe, absolutely peculiar to this district. But, distinct as they are even from the buildings which, of all others, most nearly resemble them, they still remain a portion of one larger class; a point on which I should the more strongly insist upon, as I think the absolute dissimilarity of the Pembrokeshire churches to all others has been sometimes too broadly expressed. They seem to me to stand in the same relation to those of the rest of South Wales in which the churches of Somersetshire do to those of the adjoining parts of Gloucestershire, Wilts, and Dorset. The latter manifestly form one class as opposed to the churches of Northamptonshire, of Kent, or of Pembrokeshire itself, while Somerset is no less clearly distinguished by peculiarities of its own, and by a more perfect carrying out of the general idea.

My present subject is confined to the Englishry of Pembrokeshire; not only for the best of all reasons, that I know next to nothing of the smaller buildings of the Welsh district, but because I have every reason to believe that the boundary of the two regions is as distinctly marked in architecture as it is in language, so that the English district naturally forms a subject by itself. With this view I have visited as many as I possibly could of the

churches and other ancient edifices lying within its limits ; I flatter myself that I have seen enough to be able to speak with certainty as to their general character, though I have not so completely exhausted them but that I may find something to say at any future meeting of the Association at Haverfordwest. With this proviso, I shall at once put out of court the building which, next to its cathedral, forms the chief architectural ornament of the county. The splendid details of St. Mary's at Haverfordwest deserve a paper to themselves, and are moreover in no way distinctive of the district. With the exception of the tower, that fabric, so clumsy in its outline, so superb in its several portions, might have stood in any other part of the kingdom. I will only remark the similarity of the nave windows to some in Chepstow Castle, and their analogy to some in other parts of Monmouthshire and elsewhere, a subject on which I have enlarged in another place.¹ It is a church to be most diligently studied by the ecclesiastical antiquary, but it is not a typical church of Flemish Pembrokeshire. Some few other churches which, though more strictly within our present limits, have a distinctive character, I shall reserve for notice till I have said all I have at present to say on our immediate subject, the local peculiarities of the Englishry.

The structures with which it most naturally occurs to compare them are those of Gower ; at once from the circumstances of the two districts—both being peopled by the same Teutonic immigrants, and both retaining the same Teutonic speech—and from the actual similarity between the two classes of buildings. The churches of Gower approach more nearly to the Pembrokeshire type than any others with which I am acquainted, yet the differences between them are conspicuous at first sight.

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1851, p. 111 ; Essay on Window Tracery, pp. 7, 261, 274. As there is a similar window in the inner porch of St. Mary Redcliffe, we may safely set it down as one of the many peculiarities which the South Welsh architects borrowed from Bristol and Somersetshire.

The Gower churches, with two obscure and unimportant exceptions, invariably consist of chancel and nave only; regular aisles and arcades are absolutely unknown. The Pembrokeshire architect, on the other hand, seems to have luxuriated in complicated and picturesque outlines of every kind; aisles are occasionally met with, though they are more frequently absent; but transepts and projections of every kind are thrown out in wild variety, and the position of the towers more commonly varies from the west end. The tower also is more constantly met with, it is of a loftier and slenderer outline, and I believe I may say invariably exhibits the true military finish, which in Glamorganshire is often exchanged for the saddle-back. The pointed barrel vault, which I have never seen in common use anywhere but in Pembrokeshire and in Jersey, at once forms a distinction in the internal architecture, and there are numerous ecclesiological peculiarities of the most curious and perplexing nature. The work is for the most part equally rough; but while portions of a rather higher degree of finish are much more common than in Gower, I have nowhere seen any essential member of the architecture approaching the exquisite beauty of the small enriched portions at Rhosilly and Cheriton in Gower. The few instances of elaborate work are for the most part monumental, and, as such, not pertaining to my subject.² Even the others, the beautiful sedilia at Hodgeston, probably the work of Bishop Gower or a disciple of his, and the very inferior, though still comparatively elaborate, ones at Hubberston, come less strictly under the head of architecture than the doorway at Rhosilly and the doorway and lantern arches at Cheriton.

OUTLINE AND GROUND-PLAN.—The parochial edifices, as far as I have seen, are all on the oblong plan, the transepts, when they occur, being merely projections from the nave. The genuine cross form with the central

² Of these, of course, the grandest is the superb tomb of Sir Elidur de Stackpole at Cheriton. The form of its arch again connects this district with Bristol.

tower I have traced only in two monastic ruins. The Priory at Haverfordwest appears to have been of the type of Llanbadarn-fawr, a considerable cruciform church without aisles : but I suspect that this building, when perfect, must have exhibited a general character and a degree of ornament sufficient to remove it, no less than its neighbour St. Mary's, out of the class we are now examining. At Pill is a small fragment, the eastern wall of the central tower of a cruciform church, which reminded me still more of Llanbadarn ; to judge from such slight evidence, it must have formed part of a church of much the same size and character. The work is probably Early English, of the same plain character as in the parochial churches, but perhaps of not quite such rough execution. Of churches on the Iffley plan, like Cheriton in Gower, I have seen none.

Aisles are by no means common, though not so totally excluded as in Gower. Steynton and Manorbeer have two aisles to the nave, Castlemartin a single one, as was the case at Warren, where it has been destroyed. Aisles or chapels to the chancel are more common, as at Llawhaden, Burton, St. Florence, Robeston, Rhoscrowther, and Nangle. At Castlemartin an aisle has been destroyed on each side the chancel. At Gumfreston what we may call a transept projects from the chancel on the south side. So at Cheriton the large south chapel ranging with the east end of the church is gabled towards the south. Transepts in the ordinary position, projecting from the nave, are exceedingly common, sometimes on one, sometimes on both sides. They are generally low and broad, but of great variety in point of length ; the single north transept at Rosemarket is remarkably long, while the two in the neighbouring church at Johnston are as conspicuously short. The porches are numerous and remarkably large ; a porch and a transept not uncommonly stand side by side with very little difference in point of size, as at St. Twinnell's, Nangle, Bosherton, Warren, and Rhoscrowther. In the hundred of Roos, the porches seem less conspicuous. There are also nu-

merous other projections, far from being without their share in the general effect, which I must leave for more particular notice till I come to discuss the ecclesiology of these buildings. I need hardly say that all these members have, whenever the pitch has not been tampered with, which has seldom happened, the high roof so necessary for mere picturesque effect. The clerestory is of course unknown; indeed I do not remember any instance of that feature in a South Welsh parish church, with the exception of that of St. Mary's at Haverfordwest, a Perpendicular addition, and the original Norman one at Newport in Monmouthshire. Strange to say, almost immediately on entering Merionethshire, we find the noble clerestories, Norman and Early English, at Towyn and Llanaber, but as those churches and Cymmer Abbey form the whole extent of my knowledge of North Welsh ecclesiology, I cannot say whether the tendency spreads any further in that direction.

The position of the tower is very various; perhaps it most generally occupies its common place at the west end, but it very often stands on one side, frequently opening to the church as one wing of a transept. Different varieties of this arrangement may be studied at Gumfreston, St. Florence, St. Mary's at Pembroke, Tenby, Cheriton, Pwllcrochan, Llawhaden, Rhoscrowther, and Robeston. This also seems less common in Roos, a district in which several of the Pembrokeshire peculiarities are less fully developed than in Castlemartin. In Roos also the tower is occasionally absent altogether; I myself saw only one example, at Rosemarket, but I believe there are others at Haroldston and elsewhere.

It hardly needs much proof that churches composed of such elements as these produce a picturesque effect of the highest kind. More than this they do not attempt, and possibly more architectural display would not be altogether pleasing in the positions in which most of them are found. Their rough, hardy, weather-beaten look is exactly in character with the scenery; it is only to be wished that their venerable appearance were less fre-

quently marred by whitewash and sash windows. For the peculiar treatment of the roofs I believe a sufficient justification is found in the requirements of the climate, but I can hardly conceive that it renders necessary that bedaubing of walls and towers which too frequently offends the eye. Diligent indeed are our Pembrokeshire *dealbatores*; in some cases I found that the grass of the churchyard had come in for a considerable share.

TOWERS.—I now come to a consideration of the most conspicuous feature of these churches, their towers, on which the distinctive character of the district is still more strongly impressed than on any other. The genuine Pembrokeshire tower is generally of considerable height, but in breadth there is a great variety, some being remarkably slender, while others are no less conspicuous for extreme massiveness. Perhaps generally their peculiar character, especially the absence of buttresses, produces a combined effect of massiveness and height, which is extremely effective, and which causes them to approach in some degree to the Anglo-Saxon towers of England. Not being divided into stages, they depend, in a more direct manner than usual, upon their actual proportions, and, I may add, are among the most difficult I know of to sketch with accuracy. The buttress is entirely excluded, but a square staircase turret most commonly occupies one corner. This is however very often of extremely slight projection, sometimes not much more than that of the double flat pilaster common in Northamptonshire. There seems to be no general rule as to its position. The towers generally batter very perceptibly, and the lower part of the wall has often a still greater inclination, as is also sometimes the case in other parts of the churches. A rough corbel table, like those in castles and in the Gower churches, supports the parapet, which is almost always embattled. The belfry windows are of various kinds, single, double, or treble, square-headed, round-headed, or pointed; but they are almost always small and narrow, sometimes not getting beyond the character of mere slits. No other windows in the towers ever pretend

to any higher character, except a few occasional west windows of various styles and shapes. Western doorways are not common, and, when found, are usually blocked. In a few instances the towers support spires, as St. Martin at Haverfordwest, Tenby, Warren, Pwllcrochan, and, if it be fair to reckon it, Cosheston. But most of these are of very slight elevation; perhaps they are no improvement to the towers. I need hardly say that pinnacles form no part of a genuine Pembrokeshire design; those at Rhoscrowther appear quite modern; but at Lawrenny they seem as old as the tower, which is however of no great antiquity.

This remark leads me at once to the *verata quæstio*, what is the date of these steeples? I reply that they are of all dates, all dates that is within "castle times," built in all manner of centuries from the first to the last Harry. This was the opinion which I expressed in my Monmouthshire papers, after a comparatively slight examination of the churches of Pembrokeshire, and now that the preparation of the present essay has led me to examine a great many others, I am only the more confirmed in that belief. There are two manifest facts about these towers; any one looking at them would, from their general aspect and character, pronounce them to be of very early date; on the other hand the details of many of them incontestably show that they belong to a very late period of Gothic architecture. Their peculiar character is one which one would suppose most likely to have arisen in the earliest days of the Flemish occupation; on the other hand they are, in many cases, palpable additions to earlier churches. These circumstances can only be reconciled by the theory that this type of tower was introduced from the earliest times, but was continued with little alteration till the latest. I would particularly impress upon you that for the early element in these towers I rely much more on the general character than on any apparently early details; the case is much the same as with regard to Mr. Stephens and those ancient bardic authorities with whom I as a Saxon—possibly you as Flemings—must be content to

profess no very intimate acquaintance. No architectural form could have been used before the time when it was invented, but it might have been used long after the time when it had gone out of general use. Perpendicular details cannot be assigned to the twelfth century without capsizing all architectural history, but apparent Norman details may be assigned to the fifteenth without supposing anything more extraordinary than a very old-fashioned taste in the architect or in the district. We shall see something of this, not indeed quite so strong a case as I have put, even at St. David's, much more may we look for it at Gumfreston or Nangle. We must not cry out "Norman" whenever we see a round arch, or "Early English" whenever we see a lancet window, but we may fairly cry out "Perpendicular" whenever we find any of the distinctive marks of the latest form of Gothic. Still I would put it to every one's intuitive perception whether there is not something palpably early about the general character of these towers, and whether the fact that a large proportion, I am inclined to think a majority, really belong to the fifteenth century or even later, is not simply to be accounted for by the fact that in a remote and rude district antiquated forms lingered on for many centuries.

At Penally, I conceive the square labels to be surer signs of late work than anything about the tower is of early. At Gumfreston the windows, both upper and lower, are what we should call common Elizabethan. At St. Florence the case is rendered still stronger by a Perpendicular cornice with gurgoyles taking the place of the genuine military corbel table. At Llawhaden the work strikes me as being of an equally late character. At Hubberston the belfry windows are indeed round-headed, but to my eye they savour more of Cinquecento than of Romanesque. At Lawrenny the tower is, in effect and proportion, one of the noblest of its type, yet its details are what in England we should unhesitatingly set down as Debased. All these are patent and unmistakeable instances; I pass by many others, where that

sort of tact, which I trust a considerable experience in such matters comes at last to afford, speaks to myself with hardly less clearness, but where I could not hope so easily to make myself understood by persons unfamiliar with the peculiar line of thought belonging to the architectural antiquary.

Now again, some of these towers are palpably additions to earlier churches. I think we may fairly set down as such all those cases in which a tower is found in combination with any bell-gable at the west end, or with one for two or more bells (and therefore not a mere sancte-bell-cot) over the chancel arch. Of the former case, we have an example at Robeston, of the latter at Lawrenny and St. Petrox. And with these instances before our eyes, we may be tempted to suspect that in some of the numerous cases where a tower is found combined with a single bell-gable over the chancel arch, as at Manorbeer, Rhoscrowther, Warren, &c., the latter was the original belfry and the tower is a more recent addition. It would be only an application of the same principle which added western towers to Wanborough, Purton, and Wimborne Minster.³ I may add the *old* church at Llanrhystid in Cardiganshire, where a massive western tower groups, or did group, in a wonderfully effective manner with a central bell-cot for three bells.

We see then that the towers are frequently of late date, that they were not unfrequently additions to earlier churches which possessed only bell-cots, a condition in which some of their number remain to this day. Robeston is a remarkable case. This little church originally consisted of a chancel and nave only; in the Perpendicular period, as is clear from the windows, a sepulchral chapel was added to the north of the chancel, and the tower, which stands immediately west of it, was palpably added at the same time.

Among the more remarkable towers I may enumerate

³ The same, indeed, which, on a still grander scale, added the western towers of Hereford Cathedral and Malmesbury and Shrewsbury Abbeys, of which the last alone now remains.

St. Mary's at Pembroke, conspicuous for its immense massiveness, which gives it even a more military effect than any of the others; Hodgeston, equally conspicuous for the opposite quality of remarkable slenderness; Lawrenny, already mentioned, one of the loftiest of their number; Hubberston, almost equally conspicuous for height; Herbrandston, a clearly Early specimen which seems to have lost its upper stages; Burton, a very low tower, with a lower corbel table immediately on the ridge of the nave; Llawhaden, where a smaller tower is annexed to the south side, the ordinary turret, though not reaching the ordinary height, adjoining; St. Twinnell's, where it is hard to say how the east wall of the tower is supported upon the vault of the nave; and Cosheston, where the tower, crowned with a low spire, is placed on the east gable of the nave, much like Wood Eaton, in Oxfordshire, and other similar examples.

Finally, I must mention those towers in which the peculiar characteristics of Pembrokeshire are mingled with those more properly belonging to other districts. Thus, in the neighbouring churches of Steynton and Johnston we find regular two-light Perpendicular windows, of no bad execution, in the belfry stage. These towers deviate in no other respect from the genuine Pembrokeshire type; but going on a few miles farther, to Haverfordwest, we find the church of St. Thomas, whose tower is a sort of cross between a Pembrokeshire steeple and one of ordinary Perpendicular character. We have here the Pembrokeshire corbel table and battlement; the tower batters, and is unbuttressed for the greater portion of its height; but the turret has become polygonal, there are angular buttresses to the lower stages, a division by a string, considerable Perpendicular belfry windows, as well as a larger one at the west end.

That these towers were designed as places of defence is bespoken by their whole character: they seem to have been intended as places of temporary refuge in case of any sudden attack. They would appear quite capable of resistance till a friendly neighbourhood could be roused,

while their great height gives abundant opportunities for passing signals from one tower to another over a large extent of country. Preparations for habitation may, I think, be discerned in many of them; they often form a series of vaulted apartments one above another, which, inaccessible as they are by any other means than a narrow winding staircase from the interior of the church, would form a refuge of no inconsiderable strength. To how late a period this may have been matter of expediency, I must leave to the local antiquary to determine; but it would be no more than experience constantly confirms, for a manner of building to remain in use for a considerable time after the cessation of the state of things to which it owed its origin.

INTERIORS.—PIERS AND ARCHES.—Aisles being so rare, arcades of course are of no frequent occurrence, and, when they occur, are generally of extreme rudeness. Those of Manorbeer, to which I shall presently recur, are on the whole certainly the roughest with which I am acquainted. At Steynton are two arcades of plain pointed arches rising from massive square, or at least quadrangular, piers; they are very rough, though less so than at Manorbeer, and, from their unusual height, are by no means void of a certain rude majesty. In these the arches rise from within the pier, so as to leave a sort of impost; in the chancel at Burton the pier and arch are quite continuous, and the pier lower; the effect is more pleasing, as there is a more finished air about it, but much of the dignity of the other arrangement is lost. In other cases there is an attempt at imparting a little more finish by chamfering off the angles of the pier, as in St. Mary's at Pembroke, the chancel of Rhoscrowther, and the blocked southern arcade of that at Nangle. On the north side of the latter we have an attempt at a columnar pier dying off in a singular manner into the plain unchamfered arch, without anything that can be called a regular capital. At Robeston we have a genuine octagonal pillar, with a chamfered arch, though only of one order, and a real capital, though a very plain one. The piers at Castle-

martin, the most elaborate in the district, I shall consider presently.

There are certain examples, at a late date, of the use of a very flat arch with columnar piers, in the chancels of St. Florence and Llawhaden, of which I have already treated incidentally in my Monmouthshire paper,⁴ and I will therefore not repeat what I have there said. There are also at Robeston some flat segmental arches of Perpendicular date, leading from the tower into the church to the south and east. In the ruined chapel of St. Katharine at Milford the chancel arch is destroyed, but from the proportions of the wall I suspect it must have been something of the same kind. But the chancel arches are, for the most part, approximations to the round or pointed form, exceedingly plain and rough, usually of very small span, though that at St. Florence is conspicuously the reverse. At Llanstadwell we find a very fair round arch with two orders, the inner one marked by an impost; this we may safely set down as a genuine Norman specimen. At Robeston the chancel arch matches the Perpendicular pier arches. The towers and transepts are generally not distinguished by regular arches, but are merely marked by the termination of their vaulting at that particular point.

Roofs.—This last remark leads us to the most peculiar and distinguishing feature of the Pembrokeshire churches. Their other remarkable characteristics are shared, in some degree at least, by edifices in neighbouring districts, but their roofs are wholly their own. The typical roof, one found in a very large proportion of the churches, is a perfectly plain pointed barrel-vault, without impost, rib, or anything to break or mask it. It is simply an inclination of the walls on each side, and when the church is small and low, gives it almost the appearance of a cavern, especially when the smaller caverns of the transepts branch off in the manner described in the last paragraph. The distinguishing characteristic of these vaults is the

⁴ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1851, p. 200.

unbroken unity between the walls and the roof. Hence we may see the bad taste with which this feature has just been obliterated at Penally, by scoring lines to bring out distinctly the impost and the apex.

Genuine groined vaulting does not occur, except in one or two of the towers, as at Robeston and Warren; at the latter we have now merely skeleton springers; I do not know whether the intermediate masonry has been destroyed. Several of the towers, in some of their stages, have octagonal domical vaults. In the south chapels at Cheriton and Gumfreston very plain cross ribs are thrown across to disguise a roof of the ordinary construction. When the vault is absent, the wooden roofs are perhaps never of any consequence.

DOORS AND WINDOWS.—Of these usually important features I have not much to remark. As for the windows, there is no part of the world in which such an unrelenting war of extermination appears to have been waged against every thing bearing the stamp of antiquity in this respect. Everywhere the ancient openings, of whatever character, have been sacrificed to make room for modern sashes of the most frightful kind, and this far more extensively than either in Monmouthshire or Glamorgan. We have however enough to show that the typical trefoil lancet, the window of South Wales, and the form, above all others, appropriate to the character of these churches, was in use here also, though, from the cause I have already mentioned, I cannot produce so many existing specimens as in the other two counties. They remain however, in all their beautiful simplicity, in the transepts of Gumfreston and Rhoscrowther. And I am especially glad to see the new windows inserted at Penally assume this form, an instance of good judgment strangely contrasted with the barbarous treatment of the roofs and the chancel-arch in the same church. In the chancel of the otherwise fearfully disfigured church at Lamphey are two remarkable trefoil lancets of larger size, and quite different character, with deep Early English jamb mouldings. The same notion is also found

continued with later forms, a subject on which I have enlarged elsewhere. Thus in the chancel at Herbrandston we have good Perpendicular lancet windows, in general effect not unlike the well known Decorated ones at Stanton St. John's, near Oxford; the west window at Nangle exhibits a peculiar treatment of the same feature, which slightly reminded me of the windows at Caldicott.⁵ Here and there we find a fair example of Decorated or, more commonly, Perpendicular, tracery under a pointed arch, forming an east window, as at Herbrandston, Hubberston, Johnston, and Lawrenny. The side windows seem to have been most commonly square-headed, as at Nangle and at Robeston. While speaking of windows, I may mention a peculiarity of their internal treatment which is thoroughly characteristic of the local style; when a window is placed at the end of a building, as a western one, or the north or south window in a transept, it very frequently has no distinct rear arch, the jambs being carried up, and a portion of the vaulting acting as rear arch. This strikes me as exactly analogous to the vaulting itself playing the part of a transept or belfry arch. I may remark that the destruction of windows has been far more extensive in Castlemartin than in Roos; it may have been observed that most of my examples are from the latter district.

Of doorways I have extremely little to say; we have a genuine Norman example, though of no great importance, in Monkton Priory, but generally they are rude and without character, the arch being round or pointed, as the case may be. The presence of a chamfer or two is at once noted down with much the same feelings as a rich suite of mouldings elsewhere. It does not seem to have occurred to the architects of this district to insert one magnificent feature in an otherwise plain church, as at Llanbadarn and Rhosilly.

ECCLESIOLOGY.—I do not generally go so deep into ecclesiological minutiae as some of my friends, but in this

⁵ Essay on Window Tracery, p. 274.

case I am obliged to do a little more in that way than usual, as the ecclesiology of South Pembrokeshire is remarkably architectural. I mean that ritual peculiarities, which I am generally inclined to pass by, exercise here an important influence upon the fabric itself. I must confess that not very long ago I studied the architecture of the church of Othery, in Somerset, without troubling myself about the famous lychnoscope, confession-window, vulne-window—I am ashamed to speak or to write the latter name—or whatever else my symbolical friends may think good to call it. But it is quite impossible to treat the holes and corners of the Pembrokeshire churches in so cavalier a manner. Every one must have observed the great frequency of such in all places, especially about the chancel arches. It is especially common to find quite a large passage from the transepts into the chancel, opening by an arch at each end, and generally forming externally a small building occupying the angle.⁶ This space is sometimes used as a receptacle for a tomb, and is frequently lighted by a window of its own. I suppose that this is simply an exaggerated form of what I believe is solemnly designated as the hagnoscope, but which I am weak enough to prefer calling by the more familiar title of the squint. The extreme narrowness of many of the chancel arches renders such a communication especially necessary, whether we regard it as an actual passage, or as a mere aperture to look into the chancel. In Gower it may be remembered that the same feature often takes another form, that of an actual opening north or south of the chancel arch. The Pembrokeshire form could not exist there, where there are no transepts or aisles forming an angle to be cut off. At Johnston we find a more elegant form, or at least one which the designer intended to be more elegant, namely a small portion of pierced Perpendicular panelling on each side of the chancel arch. There is

⁶ I do not at this moment remember an exactly parallel case out of Pembrokeshire, except in the very remarkable little Church of Whitchurch, near Bristol.

a similar, but more finished, example at Upper Cam, Gloucestershire.

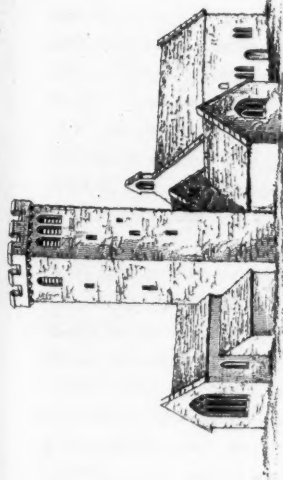
Another tendency is to different sorts of projections and recesses in the walls. There is a notable case in the chancel at Herbrandston, where it struck me as designed to serve as a sort of canopy to the stalls. By stalls, I would understand the Pembrokeshire substitute for them, that is to say, a bench table running along the north and south walls of the chancel as far as stalls would, and returned in due sort at the west end. Bench tables, I may mention, are very common in other parts of the churches, especially in the towers, where I do not at all understand their use. Other projections seem designed as baptisteries, as on the north side of the naves at Gumfreston and Herbrandston, which in the former case is apsidal. But after deducting all these instances, which admit of ready explanation, there certainly remains a great tendency, be it of Welsh, Flemish, or Saxon origin, to make holes and corners and passages about the churches, many of which are, to me at least, entirely inexplicable.

Another point which I must not fail to mention is the occurrence of the same type of Font in nearly all the churches. This is a Norman pattern, that which takes the shape of a huge cushion capital on a small shaft. It is quite wonderful to see how many changes are rung upon this single form; that at Lamphey is by far the largest and most elaborate. In Monkton Priory is the stump, and, unluckily, no more, of one of quite another kind, namely that beautiful Early English pattern, where four small shafts surround a larger central one.

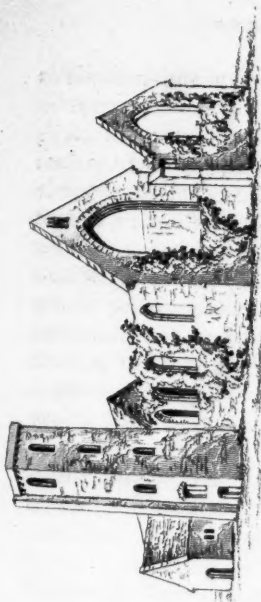
MANORBEER CHURCH.—I have thus described the principal local peculiarities of the churches of the Englishry of Pembrokeshire. But there are three among their number which may call for a more extended and individual notice. The first is that of Manorbeer, which is undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary edifices which it has ever been my good luck to examine. But really to describe either its outline or its ground-plan is by no

means an easy task. There is, first of all, a nave with a small south aisle under a lean-to roof; to the north of the nave is another aisle, which however might be almost called a church of itself, as it has not only its own distinct compass roof, but also its own bell-gable at the east end, and it apparently has had its own roodloft approached by its own staircase in its own external wall. Transepts branch off from the nave, beyond the aisles; of these the northern one scarcely projects at all at the full height, but a lower transeptal chapel is attached with a sort of clerestory window over it. The chancel is not very remarkable; it has a small building with a lean-to on the north side. The tower stands on the north side, in the angle of the chancel and transept. It is one of the best in the district, and one of those which most strongly recall their Anglo-Saxon brethren in England. We may remark that the architect has employed a curious economy in the arrangement of his belfry windows; to the north side, that of most usual approach, he has placed three; to the east and west, one only; to the south, which is quite away from observation, none at all. The bird's eye view of this church from the south-west is very striking, but the approach from the north-east is still more so. The principal notion conveyed is one of the wildest irregularity and incoherency among the several parts; the tower, the attached north transept, the great north aisle, are all thrown together apparently without any further connexion. All this, in a finished architectural design, would be matter for severe animadversion; in this half savage kind of building, it is an additional charm. The whole scene, the church and castle on two opposite eminences, the little creek at their feet, is one of the most striking I know; while by extending his journey a little farther, the traveller may take in the doubtful cromlech, and the remarkable fissures in the rock.

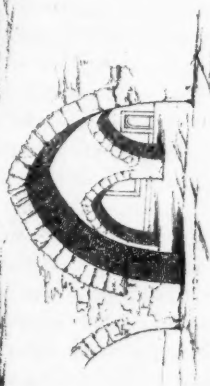
The inside of the church is no less marvellous than its exterior. The arcades are of portentous character, plain pointed arches with vast soffits, rising from square piers



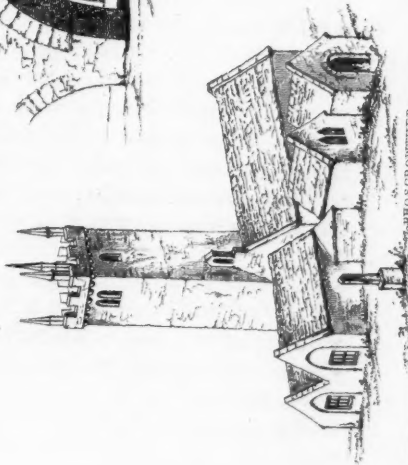
MANORBIER.



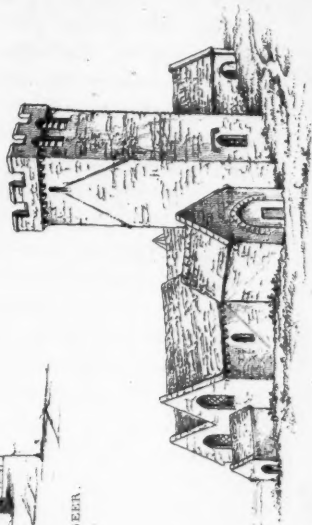
MONKETON.



MANORBIER.



RHOSCROWTHER.



CASTLEMARTIN.

J. H. Le Keux, fec.

J. A. Freeman, del.





without capital or impost. Indeed the existence of the piers themselves may be questioned, as, in some cases at least, the floor of the church seems to form one vast impost for the arch. The effect is something like that of those Egyptian remains where only a small portion of the original fabric remains above the sand. The chancel arch is round. The vaults of the nave, south aisle, and transept, being of different heights and directions, meet under a kind of quasi-lantern, in a sort of ineffable confusion, which quite passes my powers of description, and, I fear, of drawing also. The lower part of the north transept, instead of the usual perfectly plain vault, has one consisting of pointed ribs set near together, more like a bridge than a church roof. The great north aisle, in its eastern portion, may be likened to the King of Men himself, for certainly

τέρνεται δικτύου πλέω λέγειν.

There are more holes and passages than I can profess to count, much less to assign a use to; the best way in such cases is to assume a learned air, and say that they have something to do with the roodloft. One, which certainly answers to that description, as being the inner doorway of the rood staircase already mentioned, is of some consequence, as presenting, in a real Early English label, the only piece of detail which can throw any light upon the date of the church. Mere detail of this kind we may safely set down as not very much later than it would be anywhere else, and consequently conclude that this portion at least was erected within the limits of the thirteenth century.

CASTLEMARTIN.—Next in interest to Manorbeer among the local parish churches, I think we may fairly place that of Castlemartin. There is a great similarity in their outlines and general effect; at present that of Manorbeer is decidedly superior, but we must remember that Castlemartin has undergone the not inconsiderable loss of a north transept, and of a chapel on each side of the chancel. It has but one aisle, but that want is coun-

terbalanced by the presence of a much larger south porch than at Manorbeer; even the western one, though in point of fact a modern excrescence, is far from failing to contribute its share to the general picturesque effect.

The general appearance of the church, descending from the new vicarage to the south-west is striking in the extreme; and still more effective perhaps is the view looking down directly upon the east end from the garden wall of the old vicarage, a building of which I shall have something to say presently. The east window is new, but quite appropriate to the fabric, consisting of three trefoil lancets. The tower is lateral, but occupying the opposite side to Manorbeer, namely, the south. Now this tower is a very remarkable one, as it exhibits clear traces of having been originally of another form, and having been altered into that usual in Pembrokeshire. The lines of a gable are distinctly marked on the east and west faces of the tower *in the masonry itself*, so that they could not be the traces of any building which had ever stood against it, improbable as such a conjecture would be in any case at so great a height. The conclusion then to which we must come is that the tower was originally one of the saddleback form, which is extremely common in Glamorganshire, but of which I have seen no other instance in this district, and that at some subsequent period it was raised, to bring it into conformity with the prevailing fashion of the neighbourhood. I must mention that this very singular fact was no discovery of my own, but was communicated to me before I saw the building by the active member of the Association who now enjoys the vicarage of this remarkable church. The tower in its original state must have had pretty much the same proportion as that of Llangenydd in Gower, an engraving of which has appeared in the Journal. At present we may observe the large belfry windows on the south side—on the three others we have nothing beyond a single loop-hole—which cut through the corbel table in a singular manner, producing slightly the effect of one of Bishop Gower's parapets.

MONKTON PRIORY.—The third church to which I would draw especial attention is that of the Priory of Monkton, near Pembroke, which forms an important object in the general view of a town which is perhaps the most striking in its general appearance of any that I have ever had the pleasure of seeing. The Priory church itself is indelibly connected in my mind with the first visit which I paid to it, when the vast length of the nave, and the noble, though melancholy, aspect of the ruined choir, derived an additional charm from the tints thrown over them by moonlight. Below was the water, beyond the various fragments of the castle grouping around the vast round tower. The whole scene was one which, for the while, might almost venture to enter into competition with “ancient Menevia” itself.

To this Priory I have already endeavoured to draw attention,⁷ as being, like Llandaff, and, still more, like Dorchester, an example of a church, which from its size and rank, is entitled to the architectural character of a minster, but which nevertheless only differs in size from a parochial building. The church is not even of the genuine cruciform shape, like the conventual churches at Llanbadarn, St. Dogmael’s, Pill, and Haverfordwest, but consists only of the nave of the parishioners and the choir of the monks, with certain smaller adjuncts. The nave is simply one of the Pembrokeshire village churches on an exaggerated scale, with the usual vaulted roof, but perhaps a little more pretence than usual may be discerned in its windows. The large west window is irretrievably lost, but two beautiful incipient Geometrical ones, of two lights, a rather plainer version of those in the hall of the castle, remain, though blocked, on the south side. A single small Norman window, now also blocked, is all that seems ever to have lighted the north side, which is propped by three vast buttresses, again reminding us of St. David’s. The south side is broken by the usual large porch and a tower of the usual sort, but small in

⁷ In a Paper on Dorchester Abbey, read at the Oxford Meeting of the Archæological Institute.

proportion to the church. This tower as is often the case forms one wing of a transept; the northern one has been destroyed. The choir, which is now roofless, is merely a parochial Decorated chancel on an unusually large scale, like Cotterstock or Aylestone. The east window, from the size of its opening, we should expect to have been one of great magnificence. Over it externally is a niche with the four-leaved flower. There are no signs of vaulting in the choir. There have been exceedingly fine sedilia on the north side, but the ashlar has been almost entirely knocked away. The chancel arch is exceedingly small, little more than a doorway. This doubtless had reference to the twofold use of the building, as a parochial and conventual church; it is an *architectural* form of the close rood-screen. The nave doubtless always was the parish church, and therefore was retained unhurt at the dissolution of the monastery, while the choir was alienated and ruined. The case was just the same at Tewkesbury, Waltham, Fotheringhay, Dorchester, &c., where the naves went on as parish churches, the choirs being either destroyed or made the objects of distinct purchase by the parish or its benefactors.

To the north of the choir stands a large chapel of the same date, which seems to occupy an intermediate position between chapels forming integral portions of a church and those which stand quite detached, as at Carew and Nangle. It may perhaps be best paralleled by the Lady Chapel at Ely and the present chapter house at St. David's. It had quite distinct walls from the choir, though they are connected into one front at the east end. To the west of this chapel the domestic buildings of the monastery abutted against the choir, where some remains of arches and vaults still remain.

WORKS OF GOWER.—These are the three most remarkable churches in the district conceived upon the true local type, if indeed we can predicate as much of Monkton, where the local peculiarities do not appear in the choir. This choir rather belongs to a series of Decorated buildings scattered through different parts of the

diocese, and which we may fairly connect with the name of Bishop Gower.⁸ The grounds for this belief are to be found in their remarkable resemblance in character with one another and with his ascertained work at St. David's. They present in fact a marked variety of the Decorated style. Probably some may have been the work of that great prelate's own munificence, as might naturally be the case with the chancel in his native town of Swansea, and with Carew, a church intimately connected with the see; others are more likely simply to exhibit the impress of his school, as we may reasonably suppose that, after the completion of his great works at St. David's, the workmen whom he had collected for their erection might be scattered about the country, and employed by other benefactors on the works in which they were interested.

Besides Monkton, two abnormal churches occur in this neighbourhood, of which one at least, Carew, as I have just hinted, may with great probability be ascribed to Gower himself. This church is undoubtedly that among the small churches of the district which has most claim to the rank of a real work of architecture; yet, except as a work of Gower and a specimen of his style, it is one of the least interesting of their number. That is to say, it has no localism about it; it is a moderate sized and moderately handsome edifice, built pretty much on the common plan of an English parish church, which might have stood anywhere else as well as in Pembrokeshire, and which, in districts of architectural splendour, like Somerset or Northamptonshire, would not command any special degree of attention. The body of the church—nave with aisles, chancel, and transepts—is of Gower's work, and is chiefly remarkable for the tracery of the chancel windows,⁹ and for the circumstance that Gower's favourite ornament, the four-leaved flower, is actually found attached to the pier arches. The western tower is

⁸ The very remarkable architectural works of this prelate will be fully considered in our forthcoming "History of St. David's."

⁹ Essay on Window Tracery, p. 278, where the window is engraved.

a not very remarkable Perpendicular structure, with square-headed belfry windows and an octagonal turret. The west window is a not first-rate example of one of those beautiful forms of tracery¹ which the South Welsh churches have derived from those of Bristol and Somerset. This steeple is in fact but commonplace; an inferior example, though of a higher class, it quite lacks the peculiar charm of the "wild and wondrous" structures in its vicinity.

The other church is Hodgeston, which may be almost considered as a miniature of Monkton: here a small local church, consisting simply of a nave and western tower, has attached to it a Decorated chancel of great beauty, but in a condition which perhaps detracts even more from its architectural effect than the totally ruined state of Monkton. I may however mention that in a conversation which I had this morning with the Rector of the parish, he expressed his most anxious wish to see it put into a more seemly, I may add, a safer, condition, and, furthermore, the great pleasure he would have, if the work could be in any way connected with the Association. Now it would certainly be no slight matter if we could leave behind us, as a memorial of our visit to Tenby, so substantial a proof of our love and reverence for antiquity as the commencement of this very desirable restoration. At the visit of the Archæological Institute to Romsey Abbey during the Winchester Meeting in 1845, a considerable sum was collected towards the works then in progress in that magnificent church; again, at the visit of the same body to Dorchester last year, I was myself the means of gathering a smaller contribution towards the restoration in which, of all others, I am most personally interested. It would be a great thing if we could, in like manner give a start to the restoration of Hodgeston Church.² The completion

¹ Essay on Window Tracery, p. 229.

² I believe I may say that this has been done; a subscription has been set on foot for the restoration, which may be fairly called a result of the Tenby Meeting.

of all that is desirable would necessarily be a work of time; the state of the roof renders the immediate renovation of that portion absolutely imperative; after this would come the opening of the blocked windows, and the general restoration of the whole.

The chancel at Hodgeston is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful canopied sedilia and double piscina. It may be remarked that both here and at Monkton the sedilia are placed at an unusual distance from the east wall; at Hodgeston a window intervenes between them and the sedilia. These portions present a general resemblance to the peculiar style of Bishop Gower; but some differences may be detected especially in the profuse use of the ball-flower. This ornament does not occur in his best ascertained works, his favourite enrichment being the open flower with four leaves. This chancel does not seem to have been designed for vaulting of any kind; a rich cornice of stone, in which the ball-flower again occurs, runs along the walls, from which we may infer that the most appropriate roof would be a timber one of the cradle form common in many parts of the west of England and South Wales; this kind of roof has the great advantage that it may be made at first perfectly plain, and afterwards admit of any amount of superadded ornament.

TENBY CHURCH.—There is only one ecclesiastical building of any size which I have not yet noticed, but that is the largest in the county after the Cathedral, being no other than the parish church of the town in which we are assembled. I am not sure that Tenby Church might not deserve to become the subject of a monograph, both on account of its architectural features, and by reason of its rich store of monumental antiquities, intimately connected, as I believe they are, with the history of the town. But, as it throws but little light on the peculiar architecture of the district, I shall not make it here the subject of more than a slight sketch. Except the steeple, a Pembrokeshire tower with a Decorated spire added, it may be rather considered as a poor Somersetshire church,

having perhaps borrowed from the local style the use of distinct gables to the aisles, which is not a Somersetshire notion, but which is here rendered necessary by their great width. They produce a good picturesque effect, and help to relieve the flatness of so large a church without buttresses. There is a great stock of singularities in the building. The west doorway is remarkable for the flatness of its mouldings, and the use of the six-centred arch, as in St. David's Palace and Canons Ashby Church, Northamptonshire.³ The south porch has openings, east, west, and south, approximating to the open porches (under towers) at Newnham, Northamptonshire, and Brading, Isle of Wight. On the north side we may remark the inclination of the outer wall of the north choir aisle, which makes a most perceptible angle with that of the nave. I am afraid however that we cannot attribute to it any symbolical meaning, but must rather look for its origin in so vulgar and utilitarian a cause as the direction of the street. As it is only the outer wall which thus inclines, the direction of the arcades not being affected, it has a most curious effect upon the cradle roof, making its arches pointed at the east end, and broad segmental at the west. The arcades exhibit several respectable specimens of Perpendicular, chiefly of second-rate Somersetshire character, with a remarkable variety of detail in the different parts of the building. On the north side of the choir the arches are four-centred, a form always unpleasant in the main arcades of a church; and in no part do they present that great loftiness of pier which is conspicuous in the best examples in Somersetshire.⁴ The choir roof is a grand specimen of the cradle form, though the huge figures from which it springs impart a certain effect of heaviness. The general effect of this part of the church is most striking, owing to the magnificent flight of steps up to the altar. It certainly

³ History of Architecture, p. 379. Essay on Window Tracery, p. 178.

⁴ The low pier and flat arch is however common enough in Somerset, though not often occurring in the best examples.

surpasses any thing I have seen on the same scale, except that at Wimborne Minster, where the effect is still grander, owing to the ascent being divided, one flight of steps leading from the nave into the choir, and a second in the choir itself leading up to the altar. But there the arrangement is closely connected with the peculiar ceremonial of that remarkable church.⁵ Tenby Church contains several good Perpendicular windows, especially two very fine ones in the west front. One seems to be a modern reconstruction, but must fairly represent the original. They are examples of that most beautiful form of Perpendicular, where the Alternate and Supermullioned varieties⁶ are combined; this again is a Somersetshire form, though also found in the South Welsh imitations, as very conspicuously in the choir of Cardigan Church.

I must not omit to mention that, though nearly the whole of the existing church of Tenby is of a late age, yet its great superiority in size to all others in its neighbourhood appears to date from a much earlier period. An examination of the plinths of the pillars, where vestiges of earlier buildings so often lurk,⁷ convinced me that a Norman or Early English building of no less conspicuous size, occupied the same site. It had certainly aisles, and probably transepts; its length could have been little, if any, less than that of the present fabric, though across the aisles it was doubtless very much narrower.

MILITARY AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.—From the ecclesiastical antiquities of the district we will now turn to the military and domestic buildings of which it presents so magnificent a series, containing more and finer structures than any space of the same extent in Britain. I have not been through the whole island to examine, but I should very much doubt, unless it were in the days

⁵ See Petit's Church Architecture, ii. 117.

⁶ Essay on Window Tracery, pp. 191 et seqq.; also p. 281, where another window from Tenby is engraved.

⁷ As very remarkably at Irthlingborough. See Northamptonshire Churches, p. 123.

when ancient London was thronged with the palaces of lords and prelates, whether three such structures could be anywhere found so near together, as Pembroke and Carew Castles and the Palace at Lamphey. I shall of course only treat of them in the same desultory and superficial way as I have done with similar structures on similar occasions, pointing out what is most remarkable in their general effect and in their strictly architectural detail. But the three buildings I have mentioned, if no others, fully deserve to be measured, illustrated, and technically described with the same minute attention as Caerphilly and Kidwelly. It will be enough for me if I can call attention to those more general points with which alone I am at all qualified to deal, and moreover, if I can do anything to dispel a few of what I must look upon as popular misconceptions. For it certainly has been my lot in examining these buildings to differ widely from the received belief as to the age and use of many portions of them. I am however well pleased to state that Mr. Babington, in whose company I explored many of them, concurred, I believe invariably, in my views; and if it should so chance that the local cicerones henceforth hold me up before future visitors to the same scorn which those of Caernarvon are said to display towards "a man called Hartshorne," I can only say that in such good company I shall "like to be despised."

It is well worthy of remark that a very considerable affinity may be traced between the greater and smaller secular buildings and the churches. They all bear the impress of really local genius, though, of course, the smaller the structure, the more thoroughly local it is, as we have already seen in the case of the churches. Remains of domestic architecture on a small scale are very common; we often see doorways retaining the same rough pointed arches as are usual in some other parts of South Wales; but there are two peculiarities which seem nearly distinctive of Pembrokeshire. One is the very characteristic round chimney, the other is the frequent use of vaulting. The latter at once connects the domestic

with the ecclesiastical architecture, which also resemble each other in a sort of general picturesque character which is much easier to recognize than to define. The churches, the houses, and even the castles, seem made for one another, and often group admirably together. The chimneys are of course much more important features in the small houses than in the castles and palaces; but they are by no means excluded from the latter; in the internal view of Manorbeer Castle they are very numerous and striking; indeed that castle most remarkably displays its relationship to the smaller domestic remains of the district.

VAULTS.—The vaults are a very interesting study, as so strikingly showing the connexion between the ecclesiastical and the secular architecture of the district, and the strong localism of both. There is however this difference to be observed that, while those in the churches are pointed, those in the castles and houses are usually round, or, sometimes, when the span is very great, as in the crypt under the College Chapel at St. David's, elliptical. The cause of this difference doubtless is that, as they, for the most part, form crypts with another building over them, a high pitch would have interfered with the requirements of the whole structure. They are by no means confined to large and splendid edifices, as they may be seen on a very humble scale in a house between Penally and Manorbeer, and in the building which has lately been so barbarously destroyed at St. David's.^s This last mentioned city affords an excellent series, as crypts of this kind forming extensive ranges are found under both the Palace and the College—the Cathedral forms an unfortunate exception. In those of the Palace are some remarkable seams not easily to be accounted for, looking as if ribs had been knocked away, which however cannot have been the case. On the other hand, at Carew Castle this process has clearly taken place, as some portions of the ribs still remain; and an extremely

^s See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1851, p. 169.

fine example of a ribbed barrel-vault still remains in excellent preservation in the crypts of the ancient castle at Stackpole, the only portion now existing, and which at present form the cellars of Earl Cawdor's mansion; a purpose for which, according to modern notions, they are far better adapted than to be employed as human habitations, which was clearly the case with some of those at St. David's. The ribs remind one somewhat of the transept at Manorbeer, but they are not set nearly so close together. Like so many other local peculiarities, this does not seem to belong to any particular style or epoch; those to which the characters of contemporary portions or other circumstances allow us to fix a date appear to range from Romanesque to Perpendicular.

Among the castles within the district we are at present examining, I need hardly say that the vast pile at Pembroke claims beyond all comparison the first place, and the second we may with equal confidence assign to Carew. Of these two I shall speak somewhat more at length. Manorbeer is exceedingly striking from its position and grouping, and its gateway with massive flanking towers is very grand, but, as a whole, its architecture is of a very inferior character to either of the other two. It is the reputed birthplace of Giraldus, but I need hardly say that no part of the structure now existing is so old as his time. Llawhaden, the *Caput Baronie* of the Bishoprick of St. David's, has been a magnificent structure, and well deserves a thorough examination and description; but it is in a state infinitely less perfect, and having only paid a single rather hurried visit to it, I am less intimately acquainted with it than with Pembroke and Carew, which I have had better opportunities of studying in detail. The most remarkable feature is the gateway, placed between two round flanking towers with spur buttresses; the actual gate has been double, one arch over another, but the lower one has been broken down, not unfortunately for the general effect, as there is something very striking in the bold round arch thrown across at so great a height. It slightly calls to mind

the wonderful effect of the lantern arch remaining at the (present) east end of Malmsbury Abbey. In the round towers, as at Chepstow, we may remark how inappropriate the square-headed windows are rendered by the curve of the wall. There are some large octagonal towers in this castle, a feature not common in its neighbours, and a range of long trefoil-headed lancets—I must confess that I forget whether the building they light is the hall or the chapel—calls to mind a similar one in the fragment still existing of the castle at Brecon. At Upton Castle there remains a gateway somewhat resembling that at Llawhaden on a smaller scale; though far more injured in detail, owing to the castle being still inhabited, it retains the double arch, and so may help to suggest the original appearance of its more stately fellow. As an example of military architecture—for so we may fairly call it—on the smallest scale, I may refer to the massive tower which forms the ancient rectory house at Nangle. With this we may class the building, whether a separate dwelling, or in any way connected with the conventual establishment, which crowns the ascent leading from Pembroke to Monkton Priory. These two, as quite beyond the scope of the present paper, I simply mention as objects worthy the attention of the military antiquary. The tower remaining at Pater comes a little more within my beat, as having more of picturesque outline, and possessing moreover a vault, not of the common form, but groined with heavy ribs, as in the small chapels in Gurfreston and Cheriton Churches. There has been some controversy as to the destination of this building, but it is decidedly not ecclesiastical; it may be unhesitatingly referred to that ambiguous class, half military, half domestic, to which so many mediæval dwellings belong.

PEMBROKE CASTLE.—This magnificent fortress may fairly take its place among the noblest military structures in the kingdom, and its historic interest, as the seat of the famous earldom to which it gave its name, is fully in keeping with its architectural merit. The grouping

of the whole, when seen at high tide from the bridge or from the high ground on the opposite side, is inexpressibly grand; the natural position, the rock washed by the winding inlets of the haven, the castle itself growing out of the rock so that it is hard to define the exact boundaries of art and nature; the windows of the hall and the entrance to the cavern below, uniting to produce the appearance of an enormous water-gate, and the vast round tower forming the crown of the whole, combine to make a most indelible impression on the mind, and at once suggest a comparison, invidious enough in an æsthetical view, with the works of modern defensive art at Pater. The old walls might indeed form a poor bulwark against a heavy cannonade, but the antiquary may at least console himself with the thought that the novel structure will never present the same venerable and picturesque appearance to the enquirer of six centuries hence. But the Castle, though the chief portion, does not constitute the whole of this wonderful group; we must take in the remains of the Priory on the opposite hill, the long, dark, dreary nave contrasting with the gaping arches of the eastern windows; on the other side is the massive tower of St. Mary's and the roofs of the church itself, with various fragments of walls and buildings forming an effective foreground, while the extreme distance is marked by St. Daniel's Church with its spire, which forms so conspicuous an object on the ridge. Certainly no finer prospect of its kind can be imagined, every object is in keeping with everything else; an elaborate cathedral, with pinnacles, and turrets, and lantern, would be felt as far less in character with the scene, than the strange half ruined abbey which divides the attention with the vast relic of feudal splendour which its vicinity may have been held to bless and sanctify.

The immediate approach from the town, owing, in part, to more recent mutilations, is perhaps hardly worthy of the general majesty of the structure; consequently the most effective view of the great gateway is to be

had from the interior. Its technical description I must leave to Mr. Clark or Mr. Hartshorne, one of whom may, I trust, some day undertake a minute examination of all these castles; I can do little more than call attention to the grandeur of its general effect and the dignity produced by its unusual height and the comparative slenderness of its round flanking towers. Crossing a large court, we come to the next important portion of the building, in which, as being more strictly a work of architecture, I may call myself more at home. This is the great hall, a magnificent specimen of that developed form of Early English, which, possibly only from the association of this and some other fine examples, always seems to me to appear to peculiar advantage in structures of this kind. It provokes a comparison with Chepstow, the present form of which is of the same style, but it is considerably smaller, and differs in being a complete structure of its own date, while Chepstow is so remarkable a recasting of a Romanesque building. The windows are of the same incipient Geometrical character, but differ in their details; those at Chepstow having only a quatrefoil pierced in the head, while at Pembroke there is a sexfoiled circle, the rear arches also are more pointed than at Chepstow; their mouldings have remarkably little depth or projection. These windows probably come from the same hand as those in the Priory Church, of which they are a more elaborate variety. I have already mentioned the wonderful effect of these windows from without. Rising sheer as does the combined mass of castle and rock, they seem placed at such an enormous height, and the apparent length of the building is so completely annihilated that it is hard to realize the size and stateliness of the apartment of which they are the chief ornament. Beneath, as I have already hinted, is the "Wogan," that "enormous tavern," as it is called by a happy misprint in Mr. Cliffe's book. It is hard to say whether it seems a fitter carousing place for brigands or for Nereids; at present it is the chosen shrine of whatever deities may be conceived to preside over *oxéroc*.

καὶ βόρβορος, so that it is only a very zealous inquirer who will make too close an examination of the strange effect produced by the wall being brought down in front of the natural vault of the cave.

To return to the upper world, which in times past seems to have been accessible by a staircase now blocked up, I ought to mention that this hall, like that at Chepstow, is commonly shown as the chapel, but no one who has the least experience of the difference between ecclesiastical and domestic architecture can doubt for a moment of its belonging to the latter class. But I may remark that in this, as in several other castles, there is no building at once proclaiming its sacred character, as at Kidwelly and Oystermouth; the chapel has to be looked for, and sometimes is by no means easy to find. This is pre-eminently the case at Manorbeer, and I remarked in a former paper that it was so at Chepstow, but at Pembroke I imagine the phenomenon is rather owing to subsequent mutilations than to anything in the original architecture. Mr. Basil Jones was of opinion that the chamber opposite the hall, which is commonly shown as the birth place of Henry VII. is really the chapel, there being in it a recess in the wall which certainly might pass for a piscina. But on the last examination of the castle, which I had the pleasure of making in company with Mr. Babington, we both of us came to the conclusion that the chapel was to be recognized in a mutilated building lying between the hall and the round tower, at right angles to the former. Unfortunately the most certain means of evidence is lost, what would be the altar end—east it is not, nor do either of the other buildings conform to the laws of orientation—having been completely destroyed. But it has evidently been a large distinct building, with a separate high gable, and with no signs of the defensive preparations which mark the parapet of the hall; the remains of its windows also quite attest its ecclesiastical character; and this view is confirmed by a piece of information which I received—I have ungratefully forgotten from whom—that within the memory of

man boys were warned not to play within its bounds, as being consecrated ground. A most unusual degree of reverence this for fallen greatness, and which one would think, might require to be secured by sanctions no less formidable than those which preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath at Llanfair-iscoed.⁹ The chapel, if such it was, must have been of a size and distinctness certainly not very usual in military edifices, but which we might fairly look for in a structure like the present, which, as the head of a provincial government, might claim to unite the character of the palace and the castle, and where it is clear, from the vast extent of unoccupied ground within its walls, that economy of space was an object of much less importance than in many of the smaller fortresses.

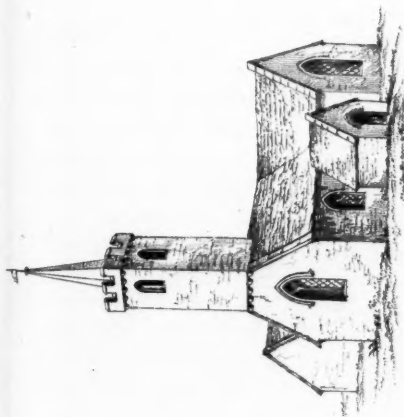
The noble round tower is the remaining architectural object in Pembroke Castle. This is a stately pile remarkably combining elevation and massiveness, so that its effect is one of vast general bulk. It stands at the point farthest from the gateway, near the conventional west end of what we have supposed to be the chapel. The internal effect, now that its numerous floors are removed, so that we can look uninterruptedly from the bottom to the domical vault of the upper story (which happily remains perfect) is striking, and indeed awful, in no slight degree. It is another conspicuous instance of the majesty often accruing to dismantled buildings which they could never have possessed when in a perfect state. The chief architectural features of the tower are two remarkable couplets of windows. One consists of two pointed lights under an obtuse arch, the other of two round ones under one much more acute; the former has tooth moulding round the inner jamb. In neither is the head pierced, but a small human head is inserted in each.

CAREW CASTLE.—The second among the castellated buildings of the district is certainly that of Carew. I am however much less familiarly acquainted with it than

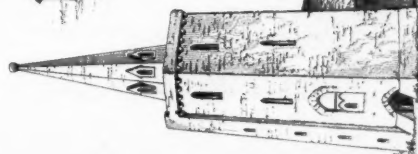
⁹ See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1851, p. 102.

with Pembroke; my visits to it having been at once less frequent and more hurried. Still it is a structure which has so many claims on our attention that I cannot forbear making a few general remarks on its more important features. It is much smaller than Pembroke; in one sense it is much more of a whole, in another much less so. From its great inferiority in point of size the portions are more united together into one mass, and do not stand out as distinct architectural objects like the hall and round tower at Pembroke. On the other hand, Pembroke is pretty much the work of one period, and contains no striking architectural contrasts; while Carew presents a most remarkable instance of the latter. Part of the fabric presents the genuine type of the mediæval fortress, which seldom appears in greater dignity than in the western front of this castle, flanked as it is by two massive round towers with immense spur buttresses, recalling some of the best parts of Chepstow. But turn round the corner to the north, and the feudal age with its defensive architecture has quite vanished; here we have the façade of a splendid mansion of the Elizabethan age, with the accustomed ranges of large windows, and two large semicircular oriels running up the whole height. There is however something unpleasant in the juxtaposition, though such a feeling is certainly ungrateful, the architectural change betokening nothing less than a change from barbarism to civilization. Still the later portion jars upon the æsthetic effect of the earlier and has not full justice done to itself; for an attempt is made to bring it into harmony with the general design of the castle, by finishing the whole with a continuous parapet, instead of that varied grouping of numerous gables to which the best houses of this date owe their chief charm. I did not quite like the circular terminations given to this front at each end. The way in which they have been built up against the original round towers has a singular effect.

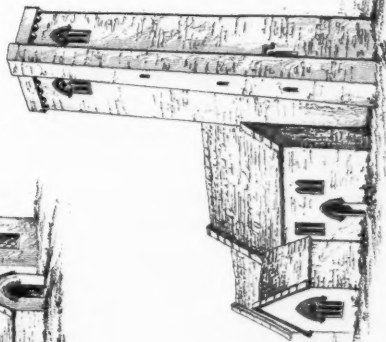
There is something not altogether satisfactory in the



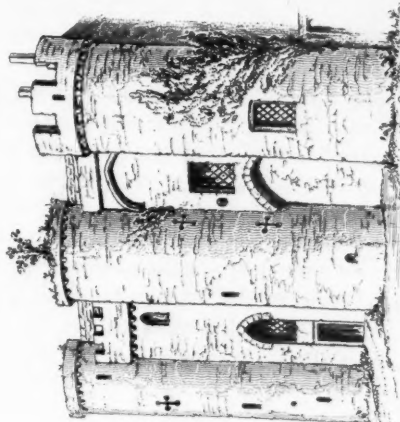
COSHESTON.



WARREN.



JOHNSTON.



UPTON CASTLE.



CAREW CASTLE.



ruined state of this particular portion of the castle.¹ In the pure mediæval structure, the mere relic of the past, the witness of a state of things which is gone for ever, the presence of a modern inhabitant, above all, the work of a modern restorer, is felt as something little short of sacrilege. But here the building is so recent, and speaks of an age so little removed from our own, that its desolation is painful; we do not people it in imagination with beings of an utterly different age, belonging to another state of society, but with men and women like ourselves, speaking our own tongue, sharing our own pursuits, with manners and tone of thought comparatively little removed from those of our own day. The walls of these splendid apartments cry for the wainscot or the tapestry, for the gorgeous furniture and the courtly inhabitants, with which it requires no great stretch of imagination again to people them. We may add that their style of architecture is one which does not, like some others, appear with improved effect in a ruined state; the large windows, especially, in their imperfect state suggest the notion of culpable neglect rather than of legitimate ruin.

Intermediate in date and character between the parts of the building which afford so striking a contrast is the inner face of the west side, which was recast by the famous Sir Rhys ap Thomas in a rich form of late Perpendicular, forming a transition between the purely military and the purely domestic portions of the edifice. Here is the great hall, chiefly remarkable for the lofty porch which forms its entrance. On the east side of the castle, the most remarkable portion is the chapel.² This

¹ When I wrote this, I did not foresee that, before my remarks appeared in a printed form, repairs would be actually executed in this castle, as I learn from the last number of the *Archæologia*. The considerations in the text may perhaps render such a course somewhat less objectionable than in the case of other ruined buildings; still I cannot but consider it as matter for regret.

² Some doubt has been raised as to the destination of this apartment, but there seems in this case no good ground to question the

stands like that at Kidwelly in the upper part of an apsidal tower, but it is by no means treated with the same skill which so conspicuously distinguished the architect of that admirable structure. The vaulting is awkwardly treated, being adapted for a flat end rather than for an apse. There is a fire-place in the chapel, and to the north is an apartment apparently forming a sacristy and residence for the chaplain.

I must not omit to mention, though not forming part of my own subject, that near the entrance to the castle stands the celebrated cross.

LAMPHEY PALACE.—This building, anciently one of the principal residences of the Bishops of St. David's, is a no less valuable example of domestic architecture than Pembroke is of military, and I cannot but express my unfeigned astonishment that not the slightest allusion should be made to it in Mr. Hudson Turner's late excellent work on the subject, in which most of the contemporary examples are enumerated. I can only attribute it to the general ignorance of the architectural treasures of South Wales which is so prevalent among English antiquaries. This palace is exceedingly striking in itself, and the more so when compared with its neighbour at Pembroke, and perhaps most of all with the other episcopal residence at Llawhaden. There is no mistaking the difference between the castle and the palace, between the abode of war and the abode of peace. I have heard it observed of the three chief episcopal abodes in this diocese that "at Llawhaden the prelate appeared as Baron, at St. David's as Bishop, but at Lamphey as a respectable country gentleman with an ecclesiastical turn." Certainly we are no longer here in the residence of a baron; there is not the slightest tendency exhibited on the owner's part to harm any body else, and provisions against being harmed himself, though not entirely neglected, form but a very secondary

tradition which calls it the chapel. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, October, 1851, p. 322.

portion of the design. And, perhaps from the building standing alone, without any of the associations excited at St. David's by the cathedral and other adjacent buildings, there does not seem that purely episcopal character about Lamphey which is so conspicuous in the hearth and home of the see. It is to be hoped that the comparatively defenceless state of its right reverend inhabitants did not expose them to any forays from their more pugnacious neighbours of Pembroke and Carew, but that they always found sufficient moral bulwarks in "the sanctimony of that place and their scholastical lives."³

The palace has generally been attributed to Bishop Gower on the strength of a tradition confirmed by, or possibly grounded on, a passage of Leland. But, after an attentive examination of the building in company with Mr. Babington, we came to the conclusion that no important portion of the fabric could be attributed to him; there was nothing that spoke of his age, far less of his own most marked and peculiar style. Instead of the characteristic Decorated work of St. David's, we found an Early English building with alterations and additions in late Perpendicular. The belief that it was Gower's work is probably grounded on the fact that a parapet bearing a slight resemblance to those erected by him at Swansea and St. David's runs round a considerable portion of the building. This is the only portion which can possibly be attributed to that great prelate, but I think no one who compares the rude and coarse work at Lamphey with the exquisite finish of the other two examples will come even to that conclusion;⁴ the shafts and all the ornamental details are wanting, and the arches are rudely and carelessly turned, many of them being nearly semi-circular.

The design of the palace is very irregular; it does not

³ See the account of Sir Rhys ap Thomas' tournament at Carew, quoted in Fenton's Pembrokeshire.

⁴ It seems however that no less an authority than Mr. Basil Jones is inclined so to do; for his remarks, and some others by Mr. Moggridge, see *Archæologia Cambrensis* for October, 1851, p. 324.

form any marked quadrangle, but consists of two principal masses of building lying a little detached from each other from east to west, together with some smaller outlying portions. The eastern mass, which apparently contained the principal domestic apartments, has the arched parapet round the greater portion of it, but it is not continued round its semicircular west end, one of the most military portions of the building. The rooms here are raised on a crypt, and lighted by the very characteristic trefoil lancets. The other mass contains the hall; in its original state it must have been a good deal like that of Pembroke Castle, but it has been greatly disfigured by the insertion of square-headed Perpendicular windows. The arched parapet does not occur here, but a battlement with loop-holes is carried round in front of the gables. Of the detached buildings the most important is the chapel, which stands near the east end of the hall. It is a Perpendicular structure, the work, I believe, of Bishop Vaughan, raised on a small cloister; it has a somewhat higher gable than might have been looked for, but the windows are four-centred, with tracery of the same character as the upper east window in the presbytery of the Cathedral.

It is very much to be desired that this precious relic of domestic architecture should be accurately examined, described, and illustrated by some one more specially versed in that branch of archæology than I can pretend to be. Throughout this whole series of papers my design is less to give minute accounts of particular buildings, than to point out what is most worthy of observation, and especially to trace out local peculiarities; but of military and even domestic buildings I should not pretend, under any circumstances, to give any detailed or technical description. I can only profess to offer some general criticism on their æsthetical character, and to pave the way for the more minute observation of some one who has devoted himself more directly to the study of those forms of architecture.

CASTLEMARTIN VICARAGE.—I must conclude my series

of domestic examples with a smaller, but very remarkable fragment existing in the ancient vicarage at Castlemartin. It consists of an imperfect system of four arches, disposed in two arcades, on one side against the wall, on the other standing free. The arches are depressed and quite plain, and at once call to mind those in the churches of St. Florence and Llawhaden. The arrangement allows of only one pier, which is a column with a shaft of almost classical character, having a decided diminution; but the abacus, a square one, is of enormous thickness, with small heads attached at the four corners. From the pier a screen seems to have run across to the wall.

STATE OF THE BUILDINGS.—It would not be decorous in me, in the presence of so many whom the matter officially concerns, to make more than a few very general remarks on the present condition of the churches to which I have referred. I need hardly say that their condition might in almost every instance be indefinitely improved; but, on the other hand, I could mention other districts where they are in a still lower state of degradation, and, what is a less invidious topic of consolation, there are evident signs that a spirit of improvement has really begun to work. The chief strictly architectural abuse on which I have had to comment admits of a very easy remedy; the simple and graceful window of the district might generally be substituted, with no great cost or trouble, for the hideous aperture to which it has so often given way. This, as we have seen, has been done, more or less creditably, at Penally, Manorbier, and Castlemartin. The new church also at Pater, erected by Mr. Harrison, exhibits some of the local peculiarities adapted to modern purposes with considerable success. Nor must I omit the church at Cheriton, now rebuilding by Mr. Scott. I was at first inclined to think some of the windows were too elaborate, and not enough in accordance with the local style. But, on second consideration, I was induced to retract this censure, if indeed it amounted to one; the richly wooded dell in which it

stands is so widely different from the ordinary run of Pembrokeshire scenery as to dispense with any strict adherence to the ordinary precedents of Pembrokeshire architecture.

But while the churches are *restored*, let the castles be simply *preserved*; let them remain untouched witnesses of a past age, defended against further dilapidations, but no less carefully defended against the more insidious attacks of the modern restorer.

I cannot bid farewell to Pembrokeshire—not, I trust, for ever—without returning thanks to those friends to whose kindness I in a great measure owe the power of making my present inquiries even as little incomplete as they are. Wherever I have gone, I have found the work on which I was engaged a ready passport to kindness and hospitality on which I could never have calculated, and to which I had certainly no personal claim. I may say this, without exception and without reserve, of every person whom I have come across, however incidentally, during my investigations; but I should be wanting in gratitude if I did not more specially record my obligations to three members of the Association, to its noble President, Earl Cawdor, and to two of the Prebendaries of St. David's, the Rev. W. B. Thomas and the Rev. James Allen.

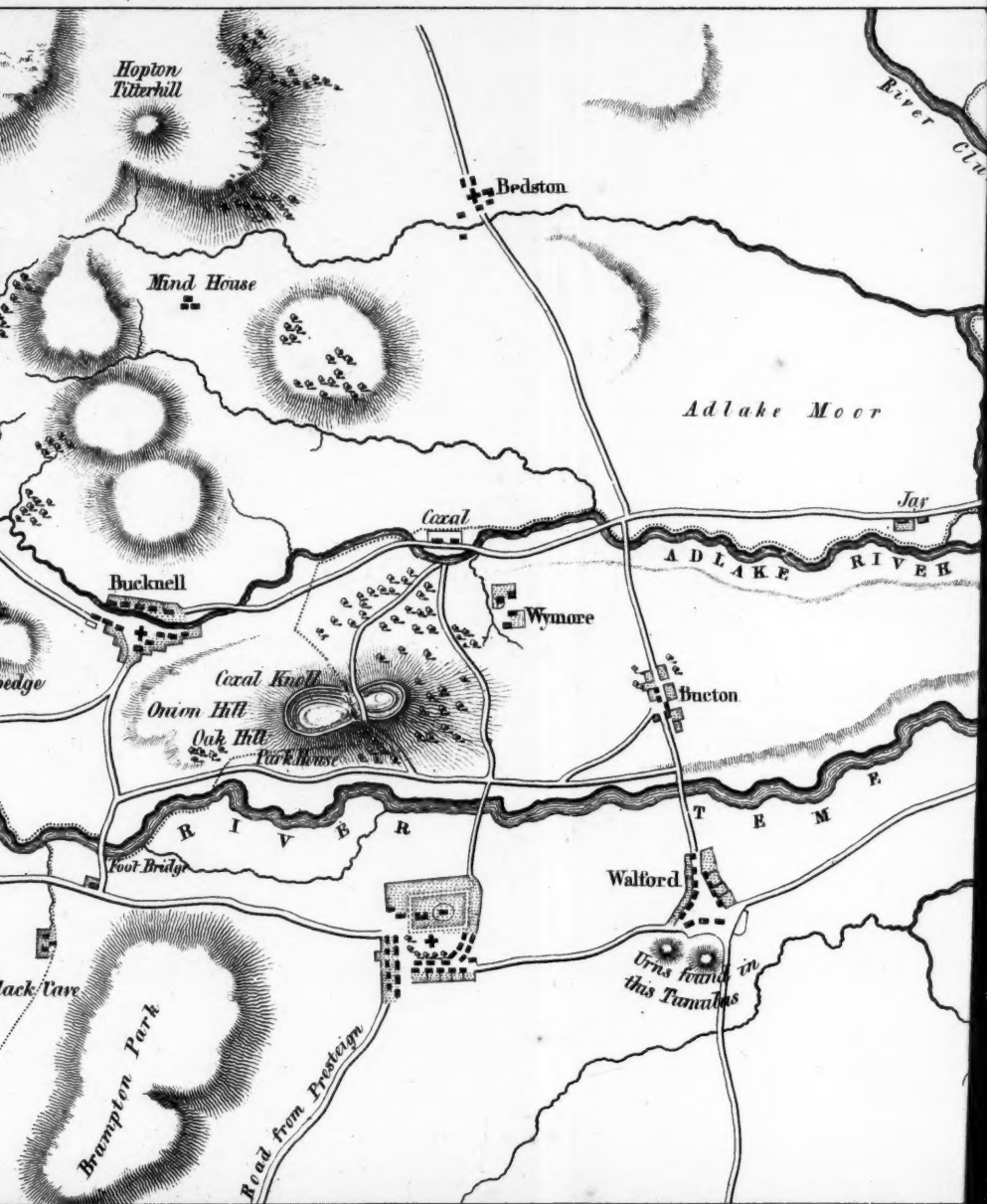
EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

N.B.—I ought to mention that, finding myself unable actually to complete my paper in time for the meeting at which it was to be read, the latter portion of my remarks took the form of an extemporary address. Some advantage has arisen from the accident, inasmuch as, in committing them afterwards to paper, I have been enabled to work in the results of investigations made by myself and other members during the latter days of the proceedings at Tenby.

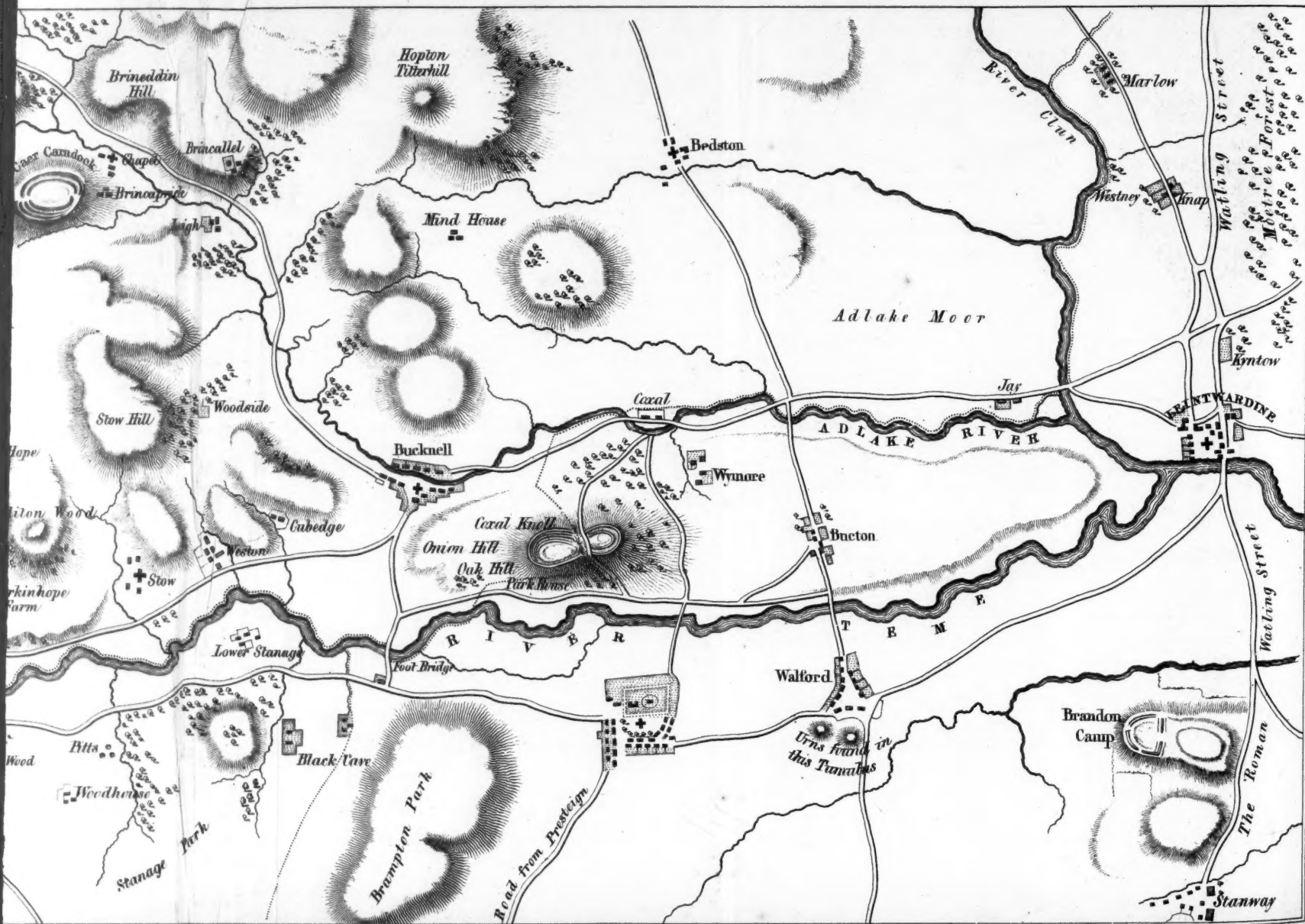
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THE SITE OF THE LAST BATTLE OF CARACTACUS.

THE site of the last battle between the Romans and the Britons has been the subject of much and various conjecture; and, after all, it must be left in obscurity, for we have no apparent means of arriving at a definite conclusion. There are no certain traces of the footsteps of the great British chief till he fell into the hands of Cartismandua.

Mr. Davies of Hereford has very ingeniously traced the probable line of march of the Romans in Siluria, but he has failed to show that Caractacus personally was opposed to them during the course of it. Caractacus indeed is described as "*huc illuc volitans*," and it is very probable that he reconnoitred the whole line of defence; but it was too extended to allow him to remain long in any particular position; he would be more continually in his stronghold. Nor are we to infer because different eminences have been called by his name, Caradoc, that he was actually the commander at these points. It is more probable they were so designated as being occupied by his men—the fortresses raised by his adherents, and known generally by one name, the camp of the men of Caractacus—with now and then some special designation attached, explanatory of the locality. In this view it may appear that the camps on the Stretton and Breidden Hills, with others, have been only the outworks to Caractacus' country, which lay behind them. Now this does not so strictly apply to the two great entrenchments which lie between Knighton and Bishop's Castle, these were evidently cities or stations of great importance, and will be conceded to be British works. One of these stations, above Walcot Park, is called the Bury Ditches, Bury being synonymous with Burg, a town, and in all cases the word seems to mark a permanent establishment. The other entrenchment is the larger, on Stow Hill, at the back of the village of Bucknell, and is called the Gaer Ditches; if Gaer be a corruption of *Caer*, *Castra*, then Gaer Ditches seems to

be a tautology, both words representing the same thing—an entrenched camp. But Cader and Caer are constantly applied to cities surrounded by entrenchments,—where the chair of rank and of power was fixed,—as in the names Caerleon, Cardiff, Cardigan, Caermarthen, &c., and as in the word Cathedral: may not Gaer Ditches then mean the ditches of the cader or city of Caractacus? The camp of the Romans is little more than four miles distant, at Leintwardine, and as to this camp having been the camp of Ostorius there never has been a question; it still retains its name Brandon, evidently from the Roman name, Brandovium; it is placed on a table land, adjoining to the great road leading from Ariconium to Uriconium, and seems to have been a large and strong fortress; the entrenchment encloses some five or six acres of land, and may be easily traced, though the plough has been at work, and much of course here, as in other like places, obliterated—

Jam seges est, ubi Troja fuit, resecandaque falce;

This, then, being the main camp¹ and stronghold of Ostorius, and there is no other camp or town of equal magnitude on the line of his occupation, is it not probable and reasonable that Caractacus should have stationed himself somewhere near to him? Coxall Knoll seems to have been the very place he was likely to have fixed upon as the point on which he might turn back an advancing force; an isolated hill at the end of the valley, difficult of approach on the eastern side; very easy by the natural inclination of the ground on the western;

¹ There is another small Roman camp on the hill above Stanage which seems to have escaped observation. It was probably an outpost from Brandon, and capable, according to the castrometation of Polybius, of holding a century of soldiers, or 120 men. It fronts Stow Hill and seems to have been placed there to watch the movements of the Britons. The shape is not regular, from the lower side breaking out into an angle so as to form a pentagon; the upper side is 180 feet, the lateral sides 130, and the lower side forming the angle 220, at all the corners are square towers measuring thirty-one feet across, that at the north-eastern angle seems to have been larger than the others and was probably the entrance.

a river, the Teme, in front, which even in this day is not certain as to its fords, and which is recorded and proved by its channel to have brought down formerly a much larger body of water than at present; behind it, Stow Hill, and the range of lofty and steep mountains that adjoin upon Clun Forest. It is quite certain that a great and final battle was fought between Ostorius and Caractacus somewhere in this region. Tacitus has related this with all the circumstances, but how are we to depend upon him for the accuracy of the detail? It does not appear that he was ever in Britain, though he might have been with his father in Gallia Belgica, where he was Procurator under Vespasian; what he knew, therefore, and wrote of Britain, he might have heard from Agricola, with whom he was in the closest alliance, or he might probably have derived his information from some returned soldier, who had been himself an eye-witness of the battle-ground and a partaker in the fight; still, how well he has described the general aspect and how truly his description fits to this locality of Coxall. Homer, we may suppose, never was at Troy, and he is still able to describe not only the particulars of the siege, but the situation and circumstances of the fated city. Virgil describes the same in the supposed relation of Æneas to Dido; and both descriptions are so accurate as to serve for local guides to modern travellers. Sir Walter Scott, too, gives an account of the advance of Napoleon through the region of the Tyrol. Scott had not seen the country; still he described the passes and precipices so accurately, that we might suppose he was standing with his pen in his hand on the very spot. It is scarcely necessary to quote the well known passage, the "*montes ardui*," the "*imminentia juga*," "*cuncta Romanis importuna, Britannis melius*," the "*saxa in modum valli*," and the "*amnem haud difficiliter evasam*,"—all are to be found at Coxall. There is indeed one great difficulty as to this place, and one which has led to most of the controversy. Ostorius, says the historian, "*transfert bellum in Ordovicas*." Now Coxall and Brandon are said to be

in the country of the Silures; but may we not reconcile this by again supposing that Tacitus received his account from some returned soldier? How many men who fought at Waterloo knew whether they were fighting in Belgium or in France? Supposing, however, the narrator of the battle to be accurate and intelligent, is it not likely that the two countries may have been very indefinitely divided? and was there any real positive line of demarcation between the Ordovicæ and the Silures? If not, it seems to be of little moment in a general description of a country, whether it began or ended in a certain point; what Tacitus therefore calls the country of the Ordovicæ might be a part and appendage of the Silures; and this particular spot, though apparently in the country of the Silures, might have been called, by a casual observer, the country of the Ordovicæ. The words of Tacitus are here therefore inconclusive, and we can argue nothing upon the supposed boundary. Coxall Knoll without doubt was the scene of a great battle; at the farm of Coxall, lying under and to the north-west of the hill, many pieces of iron, spear points, &c., have been found, and several large stone balls, which were evidently projected by engines, inasmuch as there was a groove cut into them, most probably to keep them steady upon the balista. These relics were long in the hands of the late Mr. Galliers, who was tenant of the farm. There are other evidences of a battle in this immediate quarter, in two or more tumuli lying in the valley between Coxall and Leintwardine; one at Walford, and another at Broadward; the former was opened by the direction of the late Countess of Oxford, and nothing found, after some days' labour; the latter was opened with no more effect. Perhaps in neither instance did they go deep enough; or perhaps these were only mounds over a pit where the slain were miscellaneously deposited.

At the back of this hill of Coxall lies, as before said, the fortress called the Gaer Ditches, inaccessible, like Coxall, from the east, but easily approached by a circuit from the west.

Camden says of it, "the trenches are very deep, and yet the soil is a hard rock; the ramparts are walled, but the wall is now covered with earth, which if one remove a little, the stones appear." Here we may suppose that Caractacus placed his wife, the wives of his chieftains, and his treasure, while he, with his fighting men, advanced and occupied Coxall Knoll; after he was driven from that position, he would fall back upon this larger fortress, and so have a readier means of escape for himself and his followers; and this idea is strengthened by the circumstance that not many are recorded to have fallen at that time into the hands of the Romans. From this place Caractacus commenced his flight, until he found refuge, first with his own people, and then with the queen or chief of the Brigantes. Mason, by some poetical licence, in his dramatic poem, places him in Mona with his son and daughter, his wife having been slain, but this cannot be, for it is expressly recorded that his wife and daughter were taken, and that his brothers surrendered themselves, "*captâque uxore et filiâ Caractaci, fratres quoque in deditionem accepti;*" and that they swelled the triumph which was decreed to Ostorius at Rome; and were shortly after pardoned by Nero at the intercession of Agrippina. It does not appear what became of him after this time, or whether he returned to Britain; certain it is, that he opposed the Roman arms with variety of fortune for the space of nine years before his capture; and we can only judge of his operations during the course of them by an actual inspection of the country, and a careful consideration of the localities.

It may be as well in conclusion to add the various opinions that have been given by several learned and ingenious persons in regard to this very interesting subject, and to state them simply, referring to their various works for their reasons for entertaining them; observing only that they have placed Caractacus generally on the top of a high hill, a place rather of defence than of offence, and very unlikely to have been the chosen site of a great anticipated battle; without,

too, any of those peculiarities which Tacitus has so graphically described; even as we find him, in another instance, describing the march of Agricola northwards, through forests and æstuaries, with such great accuracy that the description has been adapted with great probability to the geographical features of the north country. Camden, following Humphrey Lhuyd, decidedly fixes upon Coxall Knoll as the *locus in quo*. General Roy, in his *Military Antiquities*, inclines to this opinion, and gives a map confirmatory of it, with the plans of the camps and the adjoining country. Sir Richard Hoare, who personally inspected the country, does not raise a doubt upon the question. Mr. Duncumbe, in his *History of Herefordshire*, maintains the same ground. Mr. Davies of Hereford, a very acute and searching antiquary of later days, adopts the same opinion. Mr. Hartshorne fixes upon Cefn Carnedd, near Llandinam, in Montgomeryshire. Mr. Williams, in his clever little book, the *Leominster Guide*, published in 1808, dissents entirely from Coxall Knoll, and fixes upon Caer Ddynod, on the little river Alwen, in the remote part of Ordovicia. Sir Roderic Murchison proposes Holloway Rocks, a very unlikely place, on the south side of Stow Hill. Our contemporary and learned associate, Mr. Ffoulkes, is inclined to the Breidden. When the members of the Society assemble at Ludlow, they will have the opportunity of making a personal inspection of this remarkable locality, and of forming some probable opinion upon this long agitated question. No where has there been found two British works so circumstanced, and so connected, as those on Stow Hill and Coxall Knoll; and no where a Roman Camp of such importance as that at Brandon, so nearly opposed, in front of them.

E. R.

S. P., January, 1852.

THE REMAINS AT TAN BEN Y CEVN, LLANIDAN,
ANGLESEY.

SPEAKING of "Caerleb, or the moated entrenchment," the learned author of *Mona Antiqua* (second edition, 1776, page 89) says:—

"Near this last mentioned place, on a piece of ground called Tref-wry, there are a great many circular stone foundations on the side of the river Breint. And also on another spot of ground hard by, called Tan ben y Cevn, there are two large quadrangles lying almost contiguous on one side."

The "circular stone foundations on the side of the river Breint" still remain, and are well worthy the attention of the antiquary. My present remarks shall be confined to "the other spot of ground hard by," viz., Tan ben y Cevn. About eight years ago one of the quadrangles was entirely removed, and the stones composing the outer wall and circular stone foundations (two in number) within it were carted away to fill up a quarry. As far as I can learn from persons who worked at this clearing, numbers of hollowed stones like mortars were found there, of which I have seen several; indeed, one or two have come into my possession; and also, in a hedge running across one end of the enclosure was found a vessel (I am not sure whether of metal or earthen) containing Roman coins, many of which I understand are still in the possession of individuals in this county. Some of them I have procured, viz., a medal of the Empress Lucilla, in good preservation, one of Antoninus Pius, and one of Carausius. Several querns, also, of good workmanship, have been dug up at this spot. The larger quadrangle, which contained four of the circular foundations, has this year (1851-2) been removed in order to render the land available for agricultural purposes. The first thing worthy of observation which came to view was a kind of tank lined with flat stones, containing cockle-shells in an unopened state, its length three feet by one and a half; I have now numbers of the shells by me. Several pieces of pottery, appa-

rently Roman, were dug up; also an upper and nether millstone lying within one of the circular foundations, and, as might be inferred, in the position in which they were last used; likewise another lower millstone, the marks of the chisel still on it, evidently unfinished. A considerable quantity of a charred substance like burnt wood appears mixed up with the stone foundations, which renders it probable that the place has been subjected to the action of fire at some time or another. Great numbers of querns are constantly found in the neighbourhood, and large concave stones of a squared form, with convex stones which fit on them, apparently a ruder contrivance than the quern, for bruising grain or other substances. Everything connected with the place that I have been able to collect, I have carefully preserved.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDINGS IN THE TIME OF HENRY VI.

THE following extracts from the Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 14, Parliament of 18th of Henry VI., A.D. 1439, illustrate the lawless manners of the age:—

The Petition of Margeret¹ “que fuit uxor Thome

¹ Weever in his *Funeral Monuments*, p. 218, edition of 1767, gives the following inscription, formerly in the church of St. Bartholomew the Less, London:—“Hic jacent Thomas Malefant miles, Baro de Winwere et dominus de St George in Com. Glamorgan et dominus de Okneton & Pyle in Com. Pembroke in Walliâ qui obiit 8^o die Maii 1438, et domina Margareta uxor ejus filia Thome Asteley et Henricus filius eorundem Thome et Margarete, quorum animabus propitiatur altissimus. Amen.” Winwere, otherwise Wenno, or Wenvoe is noticed by Leland, (*Itin.* vol. iv. p. 40, 2nd ed.) “All the buildings of this Wenno standing on a little hille is downe saving one Tower & broken Waules. It longged to the Maleinfauts whereof in remembrance was one that was first husband to Mr. Herebert’s mother of Swansey. The king hath it now & Dr. Carne farmeth it of the king.” Saint George’s Castle is also noticed by Leland; it was granted by Fitz Hamon to Sir John Fleming, together with the

Mallefaunt, Milit." complains of "one Lewse Leyson alias Lewse Gethei late of Glamorgan in the Marches of Wales who was in the lyf of her husband most tristed of any man ner to him." He engaged to convey the said widow "to Jane Asteley wyf of Thomas Asteley & Moder of said Margaret. He conveyed her from Oucketon² C^o Pembroke (she then not knowing of her husband's death). "On Wyt monday xvi Hen. VI. comes he with counterfayt letter declaring Griffith³ ap Nicholas & divers other enemies lay in wait for her. Upon this they set off & travelled all y^e day & all the morrow after till evyn that they came by a Park side called y^e Park of Prys⁴ wynnne the Lordship of Gower when as yer came oute of the same Park a great bushment, yet beyng by the assent and ordinaunce of the said Lewse in maner of waire arrayed; and came with swerdes drawn and made a great affray and assaut upon the said Margaret, and yer smoten herr upon hur arme, and yer beaten hur servantes &c. and had her forth ynte the Monteyns, yer kept her without mete or drink 'till she was nigh dede, seeing that she had wheye to drink att diverse places till the wendisday nexte after, at which day he brought her

lordships of Wenvoe, Llanmaes, Flemingston, &c. The Flemings became extinct in the male line in the fourteenth century, when the heiress married a Malefant. The Glamorganshire estates escheated to the crown on failure of issue male and were granted by Hen. VII. to his relative Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, on whose death the property again escheated to the crown. In the fourth of Edward VI. Wenvoe and Saint George's were given together with the other lordships to W. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. No trace of Wenvoe Castle remains. A large mansion the property and residence of Robert Francis Jenner, Esq., is erected near its site. Saint George's Castle stands on the south bank of the Ely, and close to the South Wales Railway. Portions of the original building have been preserved in recent repairs by its owner, the Rev. J. M. Traherne. In L. Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations*, edited by Sir Samuel Meyrick, vol. i. p. 164, is a pedigree of the Malefants.

² Oucketon, or Upton Castle, Pembrokeshire.—*Vide Fenton's Pembrokeshire*, p. 247.

³ Of Dynevor?

⁴ Park le Bruce in Gower, in the parish of Penmaen, eight miles west of Swansea.

to on Gilbert Turbevoyle⁵ is place⁶ with ynne y^e Lordship of Glamorgan & hur ther kept a prisoner, and her manassed⁷ att divers tyme ynlesse she would be wedded to the said Lewse.” Complaint is made of “the working and assent of the said Gilbert and his wyf, and with the governaunce of on Sir Hough, Vicar of the Church of Twygeston in Wales with many mo brought & led the said Margaret to the said Cherche of Twygeston, and yer⁸ would have make her against her will to take the said Lewse to husband the which she ever refused. solennitie don and after that time had hur yn to the said Turbevoyle is place att Twygeston aforesaid and yer hadd hur yn to a chaumbr’ withyn a strong Towr, and yer against hur will ravished hur, & felonly lay by her, she crying at all times after help & socour and none couth have: and in such wyse was kept till Friday, next after the Fast of St. John Baptist that she with wyse governaunce was hadde fro yennes⁹ & came to London to her Moder.”

Prayer is made that the case be tried in the adjoining County of Somerset. Proclamation be made for appearance of said Lewse.

T.

ECCLESIASTICAL HAND-BELLS.

SMALL sacred hand-bells of the early British and Irish Church having formed the subject of several articles in former volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, it may be useful to mention that attention has thereby been

⁵ Gilbert de Turberville a younger branch of Turberville of Coity Castle.—*Vide Welsh Ode* to Richard Turberville of Tythegston, by Lewis Glyn Cothi, among his poetical works edited by the late Rev. J. Jones, (*Tegid*,) p. 100.

⁶ Tythegstone, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, appears to have been a fortified manor house. The “strong towr” is doubtless that still remaining, to the east of which a modern mansion has been attached.

⁷ manassed for menaced.

⁸ yer stands for there.

⁹ fro yennes, from thence.

directed to the subject, and that, at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on the 28th of November last, two very ancient specimens were exhibited, being of hammered iron, and of the curious class termed in Irish "Skellach."

At the following meeting, December 8th, one of them was presented to the museum by the Rev. J. Haldane, minister of the parish where it was found. Dr. Wilson moreover communicated a memoir on these curious relics, of which not fewer than fifteen have been traced, as connected with the earliest Christian establishments in Scotland. They had ever been regarded in that country, as also in Ireland, with a very singular degree of veneration attached to no other class of ecclesiastical appliances.

One of the most remarkable examples, found in Argyleshire, is preserved in the society's museum.

Dr. Wilson gave some highly curious details illustrative of the reverential attachment amongst the lower classes to these primitive vestiges of the introduction of Christianity in North Britain.

A remarkably elegant specimen from Ireland, overlaid with embossed metal-work of different ages, has been recently exhibited at the meetings of the Archæological Institute.

The ancient Irish ecclesiastical bell which belonged to St. Patrick, and afterwards to St. Columb-Kill or Columbus, has formed the subject of an historical and descriptive essay, published in 1850, by the Rev. William Reeves, D.D., M.R.I.A., of Ballymena, in imperial 4to., dedicated to the Queen, with five highly finished plates, printed in gold, silver, and colours, containing representations of the bell itself, and of the four sides of the jewelled shrine in which it is preserved.

The elegant ornamental details of the cover of this bell are in the usual interlaced and dracontine style of the Irish work of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

TUMULI, MERIONETHSHIRE.

V.—CARNEDD BRYN CORNYN IAU, PARISH OF LLANDDWYWE.

SUCH is the high-sounding name that ushers in the carnedd which closed our operations in Merionethshire last autumn, while its grandeur, at least in English ears, redoubles by interpretation, which would proclaim it "the hill of the horns of Jove."¹ My unfortunate ignorance of my mother tongue disables me from entering the lists of criticism here, though I am at liberty to be sceptical on the subject. Pennant thinks that it was more probably "a place of sacrifice before or after the chase, and derived its title from the horned deity Cernunnos, who was venerated by the Gauls, and applied to as a protector from the dangers attendant on the diversion."² And then he argues, from the common origin of the Gaulish and British religion, that this deity might have had a place here. Whether Pennant is right in his surmises about Cernunnos, or not, I cannot think that this carnedd was a place of sacrifice to that deity. As far as I could see, there was no difference between it and the carneddau generally found in this part of the country. I will not say that the carneddau were never used as places of sacrifice; I only contend that there was nothing in this carnedd which marked it as especially adapted for that purpose.

It is one of *two*³ carneddau placed close together,

¹ Pennant, ii. p. 121. Iau primarily signifies, "that is in motion;" it also signifies "a yoke." See *Pugh's Dictionary*, sub voce "Iau." The carnedd has lost the name now.

² *Ibid.* ii. pp. 121–2. He refers to *Religion des Gaulois*, ii. p. 85, as his authority for the deity Cernunnos. This work is well known, but I have not got a copy. It is remarkable that Cernunnos is not mentioned as a Gaulish deity by Ritson, in his *Memoirs of the Celts*, who quotes largely from the *Religion des Gaulois*; nor do I find that deity mentioned by *Friccius de Druidis*, or *Schœlius de Diis Germanis*, &c.

³ Hence I suspect the appellation "*Cornyn*." May not Cornyn Iau be a corruption for "*Cornynau*," or "*Cornyniau*," the plural of Cornyn?

or it is one large, long *carnedd*, divided by modern depredation, committed for the sake of the stone, into two cones, on the summit of an eminence to the south-east of Cors-y-gedol, and to the south of Frith Eithynog, on the opposite bank of the brook Afon Ysgethin. One cone, the northernmost of the two, had been almost demolished, and its *debris* converted into *corlan*, or sheepfolds, and shepherd huts. Its destruction had laid open several cists, one of which, after we had cleared it from the rushes growing in it, we found it to be well constructed with four stones set upon edge, at right angles with each other in the usual manner, and fitting well at the angles. It measured two feet four and a quarter inches long, by one foot ten inches in breadth, and one foot three inches in depth. It lay north-east and south-west, and contained burnt bones mixed with rather light-coloured loamy soil. Pennant speaks of these remains as "two great *carnedds*,"⁴ and the destruction of the one I am now speaking of seems to have begun before his time, for he writes,—“Within one, I met with the five square flags of a *kist-vaen*, the top being destroyed.”⁵ The other *carnedd* or cone we found almost untouched, measuring in diameter about fifty feet by forty-six. We opened it rather to the west of the centre, and after sinking three feet three inches below the apex, we came to a cist lying north-west and south-east, the very reverse to the position of the last, and measuring one foot ten and a quarter inches in length, by one foot five inches at the south-eastern extremity, and at the north-western extremity by one foot two inches in breadth—proportions which at once bespeak the rudeness of its construction, which is further evidenced in the number of small stones wedged in to fill up and catch the bearings of the sides at the angles. Its depth, measured to a flat stone which lay at the bottom, was one foot five inches. The flooring-stone, like that at Cwm Llwyd, was covered with dark brown soil, mixed with very small

⁴ Pennant, ii. p. 121.

⁵ *Ibid.*

particles of burnt bone. We raised it, and found below a deposit of dark brown soil, similar to what we found upon it, emitting a very strong earthy effluvia, and mixed with burnt bones and charcoal broken up in small particles. We also found a considerable quantity of burnt bone mixed with soil outside of the cist, on the western side of it. Above and around this cist, the carnedd seemed to be built with some little regard to construction. While we were sinking down to it, we occasionally, about the centre, met with the teeth and other remains of animals loose in the carnedd. These have been examined by Mr. Quekett, and prove to be the bones of the horse and sheep. They were, in Mr. Quekett's opinion, very old, and, indeed, they were found too deep in the carnedd to render it probable that they came there by accident.

The soil found in the cist was so identical in character with that found at Fridd Eithynog and Cwm Llwyd that I have little hesitation in saying it was of the same nature, and for that reason I have not troubled Mr. Quekett for any opinion upon it.

This solitary discovery of the bones of the horse calls for a few observations. From what we read in the Books of Moses, we may gather that the horse contributed much to the wealth and power of the nations of the east, at so early a period as 1400 years B.C. The Egyptians pursued Israel with "all the horses and chariots of Pharaoh."⁶ The king of Hazor goes out against Joshua "with horses and chariots very many;"⁷ while at a later period⁸ we find chariots and horsemen formed a formidable proportion of the host of the Philistines,⁹—we are told they had thirty thousand chariots and six thousand horsemen, about 1093 B.C.;—and lastly, about 163 B.C. Antiochus Eupator employed three hundred chariots, armed with hooks, in war against Judea.¹

That some remarkable value was attached to the

⁶ Exodus xiv. 9.

⁷ Joshua xi. 1-4.

⁸ About 1093 B.C.

⁹ 1 Samuel xiii. 5.

¹ 2 Maccabees xiii. 2.

acquisition of horses and chariots by the eastern nations, seems also deducible from the fact of the Israelites forming an exception in that respect. Their king is forbidden to multiply horses,⁴ and the reason given seems to be that he may have no inducement to trade with Egypt, but the command given to Joshua to hough the horses of the Canaanites,⁵ and the conduct of David, who, although we are not told that he was commanded to do so, pursued that course with all the horses (save a number sufficient for an hundred chariots) of Hadadezer, son of Rehob king of Lobah,⁶ together with the fact that the armies of Israel seem solely to have consisted of foot, affords an inference that the prohibition to multiply horses was likewise positive law; the necessity for which was perhaps suggested by the confidence placed by the heathen in the possession of that animal; Israel's confidence was to be in the Lord; "some put their trust in chariots and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God."⁷ Among the Greeks the use of cavalry in their armies is mentioned for the first time, says an able writer, in the first war of Messene, 743 B.C.⁸ Pausanias, too, speaks of the art of managing a horse as not having yet made great progress among the inhabitants of Peloponnesus.⁹ Roman historians would inculcate a belief that cavalry was almost contemporaneous with the foundation of Rome. Be this as it may—in the east, the horse, as the subject of wealth and power, seems to have held a higher place than in Europe, until Britain dawns upon the page of history.

Diodorus, Strabo, Mela, Cæsar, and others, speak of chariots and horsemen as the most formidable component of the British armies. Nor is the historian less sensible of it, who puts into the mouth of the captive British king, before the throne of Claudius, the words,—“Habui equos,

⁴ Deut. xvii. 16.

⁵ Josh. xi. 6.

⁶ 2 Sam. viii. 4.

⁷ Ps. xx. 7; and see Deut. xx. 1-4; Prov. xxi. 31.

⁸ *The Origin of Laws, Arts, and Sciences, and their progress among the most ancient nations*, vol. iii. 171, from the French of De Goguet.

⁹ Lib. iv. c. 8, p. 300, quoted in the above work.

viros, arma, opes : quid mirum si hæc invitus amisi, nam si vos omnibus imperitare vultis, sequitur, ut omnes servitutem accipiant.”¹ Whether these were the words, or only the purport, of the captive prince’s speech, “horses” seem to have occupied his first thoughts in the enumeration of his threefold sources of wealth. To pursue the subject further would invite an interesting inquiry into the usages of those tribes who inhabited central Europe during the growth of the Roman empire. But this inquiry is too extensive, and requires more research than I can give to it. A single passage in Livy, however, occurs to me, and is too interesting to be passed over, inasmuch as I believe it to be the only instance mentioned by the classical historians, of the use of the chariots in battle, previous to the invasion of Britain. In the battle about 338 B.C. between the Romans on one side, and the Etruscans, Umbrians, Samnites, and Gauls on the other, in which Publius Decius, the consul, was slain, we find that Gallic cavalry were employed on the enemy’s side, and the historian adds :—“ novum pugnae conterruit genus : *essedis carrisque* superstans armatus hostis² ingenti sonitu equorum rotarumque advenit et insolitos ejus tumultus Romanorum conterruit equos. Ita victorem equitatum velut lymphaticus pavor dissipat : sternit inde ruentes equos virosque improvida fuga,”³—language which impresses the reader with the idea that this was the first time the Roman troops had been opposed with war-chariots, while the language of Cæsar, speaking of his troops when opposed by the British chariots,—“hujus omnino generis pugnae imperiti,”⁴—indicates that such a mode of warfare was unprecedented in his time, and as far as the experience of his troops was concerned, altogether new. On the other hand, he says “*essedæ*” were the chariots generally used by the “barbarians,” as he terms the Britons,⁵ which it will be perceived are also used by

¹ Tacitus An. xii. c. 37.

² From the context *hostis* seems to mean “Gallic” only.

³ Livy, lib. x. c. 28.

⁴ Bel. Gal. lib. iv. c. 24.

⁵ *Ibid.* at the commencement of the chapter.

the Gauls as mentioned above by Livy. Then who were these *Gauls* mentioned by Livy? inhabitants of the Gallia of Roman history, or simply Celts (for Galatians, Gauls, and Celts are all one); if the latter, were they Britons, or at least those about to settle in Britain. These are scattered fragments, but they furnish interesting coincidences.

Of the horse, Pliny says he inhabited the north generally,⁶ while modern research, more particular, infers "from the discovery of teeth and bones of the horse, along with the culinary *debris* of the Scottish weems and other primitive dwellings," the existence of the horse "among the British Fauna, *prior to its domestication and training* for the Caledonian war-chariot."⁷ Whether the horse be indigenous here or not, the coincidence yet remains. Why should nations so widely apart on the face of the earth so closely resemble each other in this particular use of the horse? One faint ray from the classic historian⁸ shadows out a momentary trace of connexion midway between them; the outpourings of the human race flooded in the east found their vent to the west; and to reflect with Dr. Pickering, "If the human family has had a central origin, and has gradually and regularly diffused itself, followed by the principal inventions and discoveries, the history of man would then be inscribed on the globe itself; and each new revolution obliterating more or less of the preceding, his primitive condition should be found at the furthest remove from the geographic centre; as in the case of a pebble dropped into the water, the earliest wave keeps most distant from the point of origin."⁹ May not our British forefathers, borne on migration's earliest wave to our shores, have long cherished the inventions and discoveries of their primæval home, and the war-chariot form one tiny link in the lengthening chain to demonstrate the eastern-origin of the early population of Britain?

⁶ Septemtrio et equorum greges fert ferorum.—Lib. viii. c. 16. ed. fol. Harduini, Paris.

⁷ Wilson, Prehist. Ann. of Scot., p. 456.

⁸ Livy, *supra*.

⁹ Races of Man, 290. Bohn's ed.

If then we consider this discovery of the bones of the horse in connexion with what the Roman historians tell us concerning the use of the horse among the people whom the Roman generals encountered in prosecuting the conquest of this island, I think we may conclude that Bryn Cornyn Iau is the tomb of one of that race, but that it belongs to that period long prior to the Roman invasion, when some great cause had but recently led to that change in the philosophy of religion which gave rise to the practice of cremation.

W. WYNNE FFOULKES,
General Secretary.

Cambrian Archæological Association.

THE Sixth Annual Meeting will be held at Ludlow early in September.

THE HON. ROBERT HENRY CLIVE, M.P., *President.*

All papers and communications are to be addressed to the General Secretaries,

REV. JOHN WILLIAMS, Llanymowddwy, Mallwyd,
REV. W. BASIL JONES, Gwynfryn, Machynlleth,
W. WYNNE FFOULKES, Esq., 4, Middle Temple
Lane, Temple, London.

The Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway is now open between the former place and Ludlow, which may also be reached by coaches from Birmingham, Gloucester, and Hereford.

The following sketch of the antiquities of the town and neighbourhood, has been communicated by one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association:—

It may be useful to the Members of the Society to have some little notice of the principal objects of antiquarian interest in Ludlow and its neighbourhood, which may guide them in their researches when they meet at that town. The account in detail

will be obtained from various publications. It is scarcely necessary to mention the castle, the church, and the remains (small indeed) of the old monastic building adjoining it, called the College.

In the town are several curious old houses, the "Feathers' Inn," and the alms-house in Old Street.

Close adjoining is Ludford, where James II. was received on his Welsh progress, and not far distant is Whitton, another old seat of the Charltons, one of the rooms of which is still hung with ancient tapestry; near to Whitton is Cainham Camp, probably Roman; on the other side of Ludlow is the gate and remains of the Priory of Bromfield, and farther on is Stoke Castle, with its great hall in good preservation.

On the Welsh side is the modern building of Downton Castle, with a fine collection of pictures, made by that learned and distinguished man, Mr. Payne Knight; beyond is Wigmore Castle; and at the Grange, the great barn of the Abbey of Wigmore. The Grange is all that remains of this once celebrated abbey, which now forms part of the parish of Leintwardine. In the church at Leintwardine, the reredos is of the finest work, though much mutilated. Mr. Blore admired it greatly. There are also in the chancel some neglected carved stalls of curious workmanship.

Close to Leintwardine is Brandon Camp, and further on, up the valley, the camps of Coxall Knoll and the Gaer Ditches, the latter being difficult of access on the eastern side.

At Brampton Brian is a very picturesque Norman gateway, and the remains of the castle, battered down in the civil wars by the royalists. About two miles to the north is the square keep of the Norman Castle of Hopton, the other parts of which were destroyed by the parliamentarians, about the same time as Brampton.

Above Knighton is Llanvair Church, where the inscription was found which led to some discussion in this Journal, and which Sir Rush Meyrick conjectured to be some notes of music for the direction of the priest and chanters.

In this neighbourhood Offa's Dyke may be traced for miles. Not far distant is the common of Pilleth, remarkable for the battle fought between the Welsh and the adherents of Mortimer, in the time of Henry IV., and recorded by Shakspeare; but these latter places are scarcely within reach of an excursion from Ludlow.—E. R.

Miscellaneous Notices.

LACY ARMS.

HY. DE LACY, INQ. POST. MORT., A.D. 1311.

I forward you a plate which will illustrate the supposed derivation of arms at p. 80, and would observe that there is nothing to contradict it in the *bend sable* of Heaton,¹ or the *lion* of Hulton and Salusbury, the latter having been adopted by the Lacys after the *quarterly*. With reference to vol. iv. p. 69, and vol. i. New Series, p. 153, I find, on examination, that the inq. post. mort. Hy. de Lacy does not contain the *names* of the tenants in *Denbigh lordship*, and am thus at a loss to conceive whence the statement in Burke, as to Chambre holding in Lleweny two carucates in 1310, is derived. The names of *places* are published in the *Catalogue to the Inquisitions*, and in Gregson's *Fragments*; many at the commencement are now more or less illegible, as are other parts,² but *from those of which I have copies before me*, there does not appear to be much worthy of a place in your Journal, beyond the following notes.

My extracts *do not begin* (and also omit Abergele to Bodele in *Catalogue*) before "E annok," where the tenants were all free English.—"Ynarokwynt," ". . . . t,"³ free English, and a *water* mill worth 40s. per annum.—"T. walrin," "Bedenestan," free English, and a mill worth 20s., "et [. . . .]" Anglorum, valet per annum, 40s.—"Caymerth," free Welsh, and a custom called Amobf, worth 40s. per annum, "placita et perquisita curiæ [. . .] llaus."—"Uthalet," free Welsh, "et reddito assiso, nativorum ibidem" (those born on the estate?) [. . . .] "pro advocationibus ad eosdem terminos," (for the advowsons?) and two mills let to fee farm for 5 marks per annum [. . . .] the custom Amobf, also the custom Tung, "quæ vocatur, tam de liberis tenentibus quàm de villanis," [. . . .] pleas and perquisites of courts, worth £10 per annum.—"Roweynok," free, and villeins, [. . . .] also 60s. for the custom Tung "tàm de liberis quàm de nativis," "et pro customâ quæ vocatur [. . . .]" pleas and perquisites of court, £8 per annum.—"In patriâ Roos, in comote de Istulas, in villa de Dynorbin" (vj^{xx}) 120 acres arable land in d acf 8d.—In the same comot, free Welsh, the custom Tung, worth 46s. 8d.—"Et est Porthum" (?) quæ valet per annum 40s.—At Kilmeyl, free tenants, also in Kiwydok (?) Dynorbin Vathan, and in Meymot, with "de pasturâ in eadem villâ."—In Woderhenwyn and Hendregedâ, free tenants. (Here follows Abergele, &c., in *Catalogue*.) In comot Ughdulas in patriâ Roos, "tam liberorum tenentium quàm nativorum," et est ibidem de firmâ a . . . f 16 marks, a mill, 28s., and custom quæ vocatur Amobf.—(End.) But in *Catalogue*, Abergleu villa mercatores 24 burgenses.—"Kikedok" advo. eccles. com. de Roos cum. feod. mil. ad val. xx^s.

¹ "Ordinary," p. 79.² As ". . . eny" (Leweny).³ "Bodilliot," *Cat*.

The jurors were,—Adæ de Swynemor, Lewelini ap Yorneth, Madoc ap Gronon, Griffin ap Rees, Kencnerd Loyd, Yore tudir arwet Keñ Loyd, et Jevan ap Ithel.

Thus the Extent of 1334 (see vol. i. 348) remains the earliest authority for the names of the landholders in Denbigh lordship, and, I doubt not, contains much worthy of your attention. The places appear to come in same order with the *Inquisition*.—A. C.

At the November meeting of the Archæological Institute, Mr. W. Wynne Ffoulkes exhibited two perforated discs of stone, measuring about two inches in diameter, one of them found in Bodfari Camp, Flintshire, supposed to be the site of the Roman settlement (Bodvari, the mansion of Varis); the other was discovered in a morass on the mountainous district east of Dolgellau. This last has one side slightly conical; the other is perfectly flat. The use of these ancient relics is uncertain; they may have been used to fasten the dress, or as pieces for some game, like that of "tables," or draughts.—(*Archæological Journal*, viii. p. 427.)—J. O. W.

On a mountain near Port Talbot there is a raised earthwork of considerable size, (each arm being seventy feet,) in the form of a cross. Can any of your readers furnish me with an account of any similar earthwork, whether taken from the object itself, or from books?—MATTHEW MOGGRIDGE.

A correspondent informs us that, when he lived at Kidwelly in 1846, he had given him an old coin, discovered within the castle, which he put by, enclosed in a piece of paper, with the inscription copied on it, but when he looked for it the other day, the coin was gone, leaving the envelope behind. The small piece of copper, about the size of a sixpence, had arms impressed on one side, of which he has no recollection; the following is the inscription on the reverse side:—"Edward LLoyd of Kidwellie His halfe peny." No date. Can any of our correspondents supply us with information as to who this Edward Lloyd was? Probably he was governor of the castle under some branch of the house of Lancaster on whom the possession descended. There is still the remains of a building reputed to have been the mint.

WOODWARD'S HISTORY OF WALES.—We regret that, owing to the Editor's illness, we are compelled to postpone a review of this important work. We trust we shall be able to notice it at length in our next Number.

LEWIS DWNN.—A small quarto volume of his autograph collections of Welsh genealogies has recently been purchased by Sir T. Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, at the late Mr. C. Wynne's sale.

We are glad to find that the second volume of Mr. C. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua* is completed, and that he has announced for publication an Illustrated Catalogue of his Museum of London Antiquities, as well as a report on the excavations made upon the site of the Roman castrum at Lymne, in Kent.

Reviews.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF ST. DAVID'S. By WILLIAM BASIL JONES, M.A., Fellow of University College, and EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Part I. London: W. Pickering.

We heartily congratulate our readers on the appearance of the first part of this important and interesting work, both on the ground of its own intrinsic merits, and as an earnest of the probably still more interesting parts which are to follow.

The nature of this part, (being in a great degree introductory,) and the arrangement adopted by the Authors, which defers all historical matter to the subsequent portions of their work, render it impracticable to give more than a general notice, so far at least as the main subject is concerned, of what has now appeared. The "*Architectural Description*" of a cathedral, and its "*Architectural History*," are indeed so mutually dependent the one upon the other that, though in a large volume they may occupy distinct chapters, they cannot with equal convenience be separated in a review. The present part contains a very careful and systematically arranged "*Architectural Description*" of the Cathedral; but as the "*Architectural History*" has not yet appeared, our readers must excuse our deferring any very detailed remarks on the one, till we are enabled to follow it out in close connexion with the other.

The work, so far as it has appeared, deals exclusively with physical and material facts, without as yet attempting to account for their existence. The facts, however, are most remarkable, and are calculated to excite an ardent thirst for information as to their historical causes. They are such as to ensure the deep interest of the reader, but not as yet to furnish full material to the reviewer.

In looking at the map of Southern Britain, there is perhaps no one point (scarcely excepting the Land's End) which one would select as a more unlikely place for a cathedral than that actually occupied by St. David's. In North Britain it is certainly rivalled in this *primâ facie* improbability by Iona and Kirkwall, but in the South it stands alone in its unlikelihood. Besides its mere distance, inaccessibility and desolateness, it would appear to be unsuited in every way as the site of a cathedral, much more of a metropolitan one. It seems in early times to have been a peculiarly debateable ground, exposed from the west to the ravages of the Atlantic, which have left it but a wreck of land—the mere skeleton of what must once have existed there—and from the east to those human waves, ever westward in their movement, and every one of which seems to have found this rugged promontory as the point at which it was to be stayed.

The first two chapters of Messrs. Jones and Freeman's work strikingly show forth these strange peculiarities. The first describes the

physical conformation of the promontory, the second its Primæval Antiquities—the one showing what has escaped from the eastward billows of the Atlantic, the other showing the traces of the westward and perhaps equally destructive and un pitying waves formed by the different human families which have successively driven the earlier possessors to bay in this remote corner of our island. Gael and Briton, Roman, Fleming, Norman and Dane seem all to have attempted to plant their standards in this uninviting corner; yet it remains thoroughly Welsh, though approached by crossing the Flemish land familiarly known as “Little England beyond Wales.” It was here, amidst the fragments of a lost land, and the footsteps of contending races, yet among rocks proved staunch by the assaults of ages, and among a people which has survived its invaders, that the founders of St. David’s planted their Cathedral.

The physical description of the district is replete with interest, but it is almost impossible to condense it within so brief a notice as we are able here to give; yet, as our Authors say,—

“The reader will form a very inadequate conception of the wonderful remains existing there, without having attempted to realize the strange and desolate scenery by which they are surrounded.”

A good general idea of the physical geography of the neighbourhood may be obtained from the following extract:—

“The western shore of Pembrokeshire may be regarded as the point of contact between the coasts of Cardigan Bay and the Bristol Channel: the former reaches in an almost continuous sweep of ninety miles from Traeth Mawr to Strumble Head; the latter, with its many winding shores, bays, and inlets, may be supposed to terminate at the mouth of Milford Haven. Between them the western shore of Pembrokeshire presents its front, not unbroken, to the incessant assaults of the Atlantic. The ocean has in the lapse of ages produced remarkable results on the features of the country; but the record of those changes, which would appropriately form the first chapter in the history of the place, belongs to another science than Archaeology. It will be sufficient to indicate briefly the relation which the Geology of the district bears to the form of its coast, and its general features.

“The northern part of Pembrokeshire is comprised in the great Cambrian or slate system, while the southern belongs chiefly to the carboniferous formation, and that of the old red sandstone. Both of these districts have suffered severely from the attacks of the western ocean; but it is impossible to say how much further they would have suffered, or where the limits of our island in this direction would have been placed, if they had not found auxiliaries in the form of a vast series of igneous rocks, intruding through the existing strata, disturbing them, and altering their constitution, yet forming an effectual protection against their common enemy. This system stretches in dykes and scattered masses over a region extending about thirty miles east and west, and more than twenty north and south; not continuously however, particularly in the latter direction, as the dykes are carried principally from east to west. In the northern part of this district the strata have been upheaved into considerable elevations, of which the summits are generally formed of the hard igneous rock. The principal eminence, Presely Top, the central point of the range bearing the same name, is not less than 1754 feet above the level of the sea. In various places the trap rocks crop out above the surface in a very remarkable manner, sometimes from the summits or the sides of hills, at others, from the level plain, rising sheer to the height of thirty or forty feet, and in one or two instances to a much greater elevation.

“Of these intrusive rocks two great groups are found on the extreme western shore.

One, near St. David's, forms the commencement of a series reaching to Presely; the other appears near St. Bride's, and the islands of Skomar and Skokholm. These groups are distant from each other about seven or eight miles in a line from north to south; and while they have for ages resisted the fury of the Atlantic, the land which united them, composed of the softer rocks of the carboniferous era, has been hollowed out into a bay, to an extent of nine miles eastward of the line which joins their extremities; and, far to the west of this ideal line, isolated masses of the same igneous rock stand out, the fragments of a lost land, and the bulwarks of that which remains. The series of rocks which extends to Skomar, is prolonged for not less than fifteen miles to the west in Grasholm and the Smalls; while the more northern group is represented by the cluster of islets known as the "Bishop and his Clerks." Meanwhile, on the shore itself, the results have been most remarkable. We have seen that the ocean has extended its ravages for nine miles beyond the imaginary line which joins the headlands, hollowing out the magnificent basin known as St. Bride's Bay. Thus the great promontory of Pembrokeshire has in effect been broken into two distinct peninsulas; that to the south dividing St. Bride's Bay from Milford Haven and the Bristol Channel, and the northern one which forms a part of the Hundred of Dewisland, separating it from Cardigan Bay. And the extremities of these horns have in both instances been broken off, the isles of Skomar and Skokholm having been detached from the former, and Ramsey island from the latter; while the shore of the mainland has throughout received a most irregular outline from the gradual destruction of the softer rocks, and the resistance of the harder."—pp. 2, 3.

The peninsula of Dewisland is however but a portion of what is above described. It is a narrow promontory, terminating to the west in three bold headlands, of which the most northern is that to which St. David's has given name, and consists, with the exception of a strip of granite to the south-east, "of slates, sandstones and conglomerates, penetrated and broken up in various places by the trap rocks already described." "The general aspect of the country is that of a large plain with a slightly undulating surface." "It is bounded throughout by precipitous cliffs," and its surface "relieved in various places by protruding masses of trap rock," assuming the form, though not reaching the altitude, of mountains, and the outline of some of which is magnificent.

"These projecting rocks are not," however, "the only interruptions which the plain of Dewisland has received; it has also been channelled out into narrow winding valleys, which afford a passage to a few inconsiderable streams. Of these, the principal are the Solva (Solfach), and the Alan."—p. 4.

The former of these is by far the bolder and more picturesque, but the latter is more interesting to us from St. David's being built upon its banks.

"In order to prepare our readers for the description of St. David's itself, we will briefly detail the route by which the place is ordinarily reached, namely, from the neighbouring town of Haverfordwest. That town, at present one of the largest and most important in Wales, bears distinct marks of its foreign origin in its commanding position, the frowning battlements of its castle, the number of its churches, and the dialect of its inhabitants. Indeed, the surrounding country, constituting the ancient Earldom of Pembroke, as well in the two last mentioned characteristics, as in the number and magnificence of its military remains, bears the impress of foreign aggression and dominion. The very style of the parish churches with their strong and lofty towers, appears to betoken that the worshippers sang 'the Lord's song in a strange land,' not as captives indeed, but as conquerors, yet as conquerors by no means secure from attacks and reprisals.

"It is from this district, thoroughly and completely feudalized, and if not altogether like England, certainly much less like Wales, that the approach is generally made to St. David's, situated in a region as entirely Celtic as can well be conceived. The only marks of foreign influence in Dewisland are its magnificent ecclesiastical remains; and these, although they are in fact relics of external domination, are not so palpably so as the castles and walled towns which abound in the south of Pembrokeshire. After an uphill journey of six miles from Haverfordwest the traveller approaches the last of these fortresses in Roch Castle, a solitary tower perched on an overhanging crag, from which it takes its name, and overlooking a deep valley which forms now, as of old, the boundary between the two nations. From this point the view is most extensive and magnificent. On turning back towards Haverfordwest, which appears in the middle distance, the eye ranges over a vast expanse of champain country, well tilled and wooded, dotted with villages and towers, and bounded on the south and east by the heights which overlook the Bristol Channel. To the north-east the distance is occupied by the long range of the Presely mountains; and on the north, a high ridge of heath-clad hill stands out boldly in the foreground, terminated to the right by a singular group of columnar rocks. To the west lies the great bay of St. Bride's, for the most part intensely calm, and of the deepest blue. Right and left of it the land stretches out its long arms to the Atlantic, their extremities broken into multitudinous islands. Finally, the great peninsula of Dewisland is crested with the serrated ranges of Carn Llidi and Penbery, which stand out against the sky to the north-west."—pp. 7, 8.

We will reserve, however, for the present, the description of the actual approach to St. David's.

Our Authors, after an enumeration of the four townships, or "cylchs," into which the parish of St. David's is divided, and giving a few local statistics, proceed to the more exhilarating task of describing the noble coast scenery and sea-side walks, in which, however, we regret that we cannot follow them; though we should rejoice to do so *in propria personâ*, with their description as our guide-book—a course which we would strongly recommend to our readers.

"The sea-side walks are certainly one of the greatest attractions of the place. The dreary monotony of the inland, its treeless fences, and unshaded lanes, is more than compensated by the facility of escaping to the shore, afforded by its peninsular situation. The bold points and deep indentations, the ever-varying forms and tints of the cliffs, the deep and clear water, the caves, the sunny nooks of smooth sand, the groups of islands and isolated rocks, and above all, the fresh and inspiring atmosphere, contribute to make a walk along the edge of the cliffs one of the most enjoyable things that can be imagined."—p. 10.

We particularly recommend to the tourist the description of the islands about St. David's Head, given at pp. 17–20. The whole of this portion is most tempting to the lover of coast scenery, particularly of those who know the beauties of the clear blue waves by which the coasts are washed. We venture to quote an allusion to these islands from another pen:—

"Yon craggy Isles that skirt the strand
Tradition marks as her own band:
In echoing shore and wild sea-bird
The Organ and the Choir are heard.
And in yon rocks with billows hoar,
Which seem to watch and guard the shore,
"The Bishop and his Clerks" are seen.
O firm-set, ever-during scene!

May those thy Pastors thus with thee
 Share the strong rock's stability,
 And in their place be faithful found,
 Deep-rooted in the hidden ground,
 That though the sea and tempest roar,
 Their firm foundations move no more!

Baptistery. The Pilgrims of St. David's.

The second chapter, as before mentioned, treats of the Primæval Antiquities of Dewisland.

"We advance in an order which appears at once reasonable and consistent with actual chronology, from the physical features and natural productions of the country to the earliest and rudest creations of human intelligence, which occupy a middle station between the works of Nature and those of Art. Raised, as it would seem, by the barbarous aborigines of the country, these uncouth masses of earth and stone bear witness to a state of things when humanity, in its outward aspect at least, differed as widely from its present condition, as from that of the inferior creatures. Yet they carry evident marks of persevering labour, as well as of such a degree of constructive ingenuity, as it is hard to reconcile with the utter absence of taste which characterized their builders. Altogether they are most valuable, both as the sole record of one among the earliest phases of human existence, and as faint foreshadowings of the Art, of which we shall presently have to record such noble triumphs."—p. 23.

These early remains are most unusually abundant, so much so that one would have thought it next to impossible for one parish to contain such a profusion of what, in most parts of the kingdom, are objects of rare occurrence. Not to mention the dismantled rocking stone, which "holds a debateable ground between Art and Nature," the district abounds in "Meini Hirion," or Long Stones, Cromlechs, Tumuli, Camps, "Cyttau" or traces of the warriors' huts, and ancient roads.

The description of these numerous antiquities is highly interesting, and the fact of their all existing within one parish, and that the one which contains the wonderful mediæval remains of St. David's, is certainly most remarkable, and proves that this remote corner has been in very different times, and by different races, considered to possess a degree of importance which we cannot now appreciate, but at which we need not so much wonder, when we recollect the present importance of the neighbouring position of Milford Haven, and that which may again attach to a yet nearer point, should one of the great railway projects be carried out.

"The question," however, "belongs to prophecy rather than to history; and accordingly the arts of divination have not been altogether overlooked in the attempts made to solve it. When the proposal was first made, it was recollected that a certain seer, whose dreams had a way of coming true, had seen a vision of carriages without horses transporting ore from Whitesand Bay."—p. 14, *Note*.

One of the most interesting branches of the Primæval Antiquities is indeed that which comprises the great Roman and British roads which found their terminus in the ancient Roman station of Menevia. One of these roads, ordinarily known as the Ffôs-y-Myneich, was very carefully traced out by Archdeacon Payne, in 1816. It has since been nearly obliterated by cultivation, but our Authors,

with the help of the Archdeacon's Itinerary, have again succeeded in tracing it. The description given by the Archdeacon, followed by the recent explorings of our Authors, forms a very interesting account.

It is in the third chapter that we reach the real subject matter of the work, the Cathedral and its accompanying buildings; for interesting as may be the physical geography of the district, and abundant as are its Primæval Antiquities, it is in reality the existence of the Cathedral which invests it with its special claim upon our attention, and gives value to all else which it contains.

The chapter commences with the following interesting remarks upon the Cathedral, its position and circumstances:—

"The peculiar position of St. David's Cathedral necessarily hinders it from being at all a prominent object in any distant view. Lying in a deep hollow immediately below the town, from most points of view the body of the church is hardly visible, the upper part of the tower alone indicating its existence. And consequently even the tower itself is not seen to the same distance, nor does it form the same central point in the landscape, as is the case with those churches which possess a greater advantage of position. Yet the situation of this Cathedral can hardly be esteemed a disadvantage. It seems almost essential to the general idea of the place that the church and its surrounding buildings should be hardly discernible until the spectator has approached quite close to them. This circumstance certainly tends to increase the general feeling of wonder which the whole aspect of the place excites. The character of St. David's is altogether unique, unless Llandaff may be allowed to approach it in a very inferior degree. Both agree in being Cathedral Churches whose surrounding cities claim no higher rank than that of mere villages. But Llandaff, a fabric on the whole far less striking than St. David's, and still more deficient in the vast extent of episcopal and collegiate buildings which go so far to produce the general effect of the latter, has nothing of the strangely awful character derived from the position of St. David's. The richer character of the country round, the neighbourhood of a large and busy town, take off much from the wild majesty which is so distinctive of St. David's. Without the utter desolation of the surrounding country, and the entire separation from all traces of man besides its own narrow world, a large portion of the stern charm of 'ancient Menevia' would be completely lost. The effect of Llandaff is a mixture of that of a ruined abbey and that of an ordinary parish church. St. David's, standing erect amid desolation, alike in its fabric and its establishment, decayed but not dead, neglected but never entirely forsaken, still remaining in a corner of the world, with its services uninterrupted in the coldest times, its ecclesiastical establishment comparatively untouched, is, more than any other spot, a link between the present and the past; nowhere has the present so firm and true a hold upon the past. Ruin and desolation speak of what has been, but not ruin and desolation alone: it still lives its old life, however feebly: all is uninterrupted retention, without change or restoration: the light first kindled by its original patriarch may have often shone but feebly in the darkness, may even now only glimmer in the socket, but it still remains one and unextinguished; it has never at any moment required to be rekindled from any new or extraneous source."—p. 49.

We have already followed with our Authors the route from Haverfordwest towards St. David's, so far as the elevated point occupied by the border fortress of Roch Castle, the point from which we leave the Flemish for the Celtic land. From this elevation the road rapidly descends to the very waters of St. Bride's Bay, dragging heavily for some distance through the deep shingle of its beach, and sprinkled by

the spray of its foaming breakers; it then still more rapidly mounts again to the level of the high cliffs of Dewisland.

"The position and arrangement of the rocks and islands is continually shifting as we advance in the direction of St. David's, whither the route from this point lies parallel with the shore, and accordingly, for the most part across a series of steep and narrow valleys, none of which are at all interesting, with the exception of the picturesque creek of Solva. After having advanced nearly four miles from the place last mentioned, the traveller finds himself descending a gentle declivity into something like a town, consisting chiefly of mean houses, a few of them thatched, and all of course whitewashed, and built so irregularly as scarcely to deserve the appellation of a street."—p. 8.

The first approach to St. David's itself is grievously disappointing. Having looked out in vain for the last few miles for any glimpse of the Cathedral, we actually find ourselves in one of the most uninteresting of villages, and perhaps stopping at the door of the inn, without having discovered the least symptom of its existence. At length, however, one spies the top of a weather-beaten tower close at hand, and almost level with the street, and hastening towards this welcome object, on passing a ruined gatehouse,—

"A wonderful prospect bursts upon the spectator, who comes suddenly in sight of the whole Close, the Cathedral lying immediately in front of him, the ruined Palace with its exquisite open parapet to the left, backed by a steep rising bank, and the sharp tops of Carn Llidi and Penbery in the distance."—p. 9.

The surprise produced by this sudden apparition is greatly increased by the depth at which all the buildings lie below the point from which they are viewed, and from the scene being, therefore, as unusual in its aspect as it has been unexpected.

"Nothing can be more striking than the sudden descent from the mean streets of the decayed village upon the magnificent remains of ecclesiastical splendour which lie below. Passing through the strong gateway of the Close, already mentioned, and hereafter to be more fully described, the spectator at once beholds the whole length of the Cathedral stretched immediately at his feet, backed to the west by the superb ruins of the Episcopal Palace, and with the bleak and strongly marked hills which impart so much character to the general prospect rising behind the main fabric. This is undoubtedly the most striking view to be obtained on a first approach by daylight."—p. 49.

"I pass'd beneath a mould'ring tower,
When on me came a solemn hour
Of feelings never known before,
But which from me shall pass no more.
A scene beneath the wicket gate,
Most beautiful, most desolate!
It was St. David's ancient pile,
Chancel, nave, tower, and window'd aisle,
And skirting all the western side,
A Palace fair in ruin'd pride;
With storied range in order set,
And portal, arch, and parapet.
There hiding from the haunts of men
In hollow of the mountain glen,

Religion's venerable hold,
With wrecks and ruin manifold,
Burst full on the astonish'd eye,
Hoar in sublime antiquity."

Baptistery. The Pilgrims of St. David's.

"But the most impressive time and point from which the Cathedral can be viewed is from the north-west by moonlight; none other so strongly brings out the strange mixture of past and present, the sort of 'life-in-death' of the whole scene. Besides the usual character of vast buildings seen under such circumstances, there are several points which render this church peculiarly adapted for inspection at such a time. Architecturally speaking, it is the worst and meanest aspect of the Cathedral itself, although a noble one indeed for the College ruins. The chief features are the modern west front, and the north side of the nave, in itself the poorest portion of the church, and which, at a later period, has had its falling wall supported by vast and uncouth props of masonry. But night throws its pall over the technical deficiencies even of Nash himself, and brings out the real grandeur and solidity of outline which cannot be denied to his otherwise hideous composition; while the effect of vastness and rugged majesty imparted to the dark irregular masses of the supporting buttresses effectually removes any ill-will which they may have incurred by day. To the east the view is shut in—which adds greatly to the effect—by the north transept and some portions of the College buildings, the central tower, now no longer an object either for constructive or æsthetical criticism, rising commandingly above them: while the group is finished to the north by the tall shell of the College Chapel, the lack of tracery not now so keenly felt in its large windows, and its slender tower assuming a dignity which it does not possess by day; the whole, by its wonderful intermixture of ruined with perfect buildings, and the bold and striking character of its outlines, producing an effect which fabrics of far greater architectural magnificence cannot in any degree rival. Salisbury by moonlight is yet more graceful and lovely, Winchester more grand and awful, than either is by day; but they cannot at all compete with the strange and unique charm of St. David's. They are still buildings, palpably and unmistakably the works of man, and suggesting only the ideas naturally raised by the noblest of his productions; but St. David's almost assumes the character of a work of nature; the thoughts of man and his works, even the visions of fallen state and glory, are well nigh lost in the forms of the scene itself, hardly less than in gazing on the wild cliffs from whence its materials were first hewn, and whose spirit they would seem, even when wrought by the hand of man, to have refused utterly to cast away."—pp. 49, 50.

"O sight forlorn, and yet so fair
In ruin, that transfix'd there
I gaz'd, until I seem'd to stand
Upon a strange unearthly land,
Between the dying and the dead!
So many centuries o'er my head
Their solemn shade in silence spread;
So awful was the drear around,
The desolation so profound:
While beauty and magnificence
Strove with a beam calm but intense,
To pierce the darkly-mantling gloom,
Like star-light through a broken tomb;
Or like the dimly-labouring Moon
That now stood high on her white throne,
Struggling in vain to penetrate
The mist that wrapped her shrouded state,
And where her twilight radiance fell
Made desolation visible."

Baptistery. The Pilgrims of St. David's.

It should here be explained, to make the matter clear to those who are not acquainted with the wonders of St. David's, that the group of buildings is threefold, consisting, first, of the Cathedral itself, with its accompanying chapels; secondly, of the remains of the College of St. Mary, with its large and lofty chapel, which stand close upon the north side of the Cathedral; and thirdly, of the magnificent, and perhaps unrivalled Episcopal Palace, whose enormous ruins extend over a wide area to the westward: the whole forms a group scarcely to be paralleled for interest and picturesque effect. Of these, however, the present portion of the work treats of the Cathedral alone.

"But viewing the building more directly as a work of art, it must be confessed that externally this Cathedral presents no great display of architectural magnificence. This indeed is only the natural and necessary result of its position: exposed as the church constantly is to the blasts of the ocean, external ornament would have been worse than useless; the decoration therefore, which on the outside could only have had the effect of presenting decay in its least pleasing form, is wisely confined to the interior. The church is, in point of size, one of the second order, that is as compared with English buildings, for among existing Welsh churches, it is altogether without a competitor; as Llandaff, the only one which at all approaches it in size, though fully equal to St. David's in the architectural merit of its several parts, is not conceived so strictly on the genuine cathedral type.

"Perhaps there is no church of the same size which exhibits that type so thoroughly developed in every respect, except one which has no influence on its external appearance. In point of complication of ground-plan it ranks with—perhaps surpasses—Winchester or St. Alban's; and the profusion of chapels and surrounding buildings has the advantage of restoring that varied and picturesque effect which might otherwise have been lost by the absence of any high-pitched roof. Besides the ordinary parts of a cruciform church, a succession of three chapels of inferior height is added to the east end of the choir, and the aisles of the latter are continued along them during a great portion of their extent. To the east face of the north transept is attached a lofty building of three stages, containing the Chapter-house and other apartments. This erection, which is, excepting of course the tower, the highest portion of the whole pile, naturally forms the most prominent feature in the eastern view, and imparts much variety and singularity to the outline. And as this same transept, at present at least, is connected with the ruined chapel of St. Mary's College, another extensive range is added to the main fabric, from which it can hardly be considered as architecturally distinct."—pp. 50, 51.

We now arrive at the Architectural Description of the church. The method which the Authors have laid down for themselves is "first to give a description which may convey an intelligible notion of the building, and then to trace out the history of the several changes it has undergone," and they accordingly proceed with a very systematic and accurate description, taking the church portion by portion, and carefully describing, first the exterior, and then the interior, of each. This system, however, though highly suitable to a work like theirs, is not so well suited to a review, so that we shall be compelled to satisfy ourselves for the present with a very faint outline of the building, reserving many of its details and its changes for future notice, when they can be described in conjunction with their Architectural History.

The Cathedral, viewed apart from its subsequent alterations, is a

cruciform church of the second order as to magnitude, all of the very latest Norman, or rather the transition between that and Early Pointed, and differing very little in the ages of its principal portions. The nave consists of six bays of unusual width, its entire internal length being 127 feet four inches, its width from centre to centre of pillars 33 feet, and that of aisles from centre of pillars 18 feet three inches. The central tower is 27 feet square exclusive of, and nearly 40 feet square inclusive of, its piers. The structural choir, with its aisles, is four bays in length, measuring 53 feet internally. The transepts are each three bays, or about 44 feet in length, each having chapels at present attached to their eastern side.

Externally the original style of the building has been in a great measure lost, but within it is well preserved, and constitutes the leading element of the architectural character of the church.

Externally the Cathedral has no prevailing character. The roofs have been lowered; Perpendicular and Decorated windows inserted; and many both of the earlier and the inserted windows blocked up. Buttresses of every size have been added, from an ordinary Perpendicular buttress to the enormous masses of masonry which support the north aisle of the nave; the west end has been rebuilt in modern times. The tower has been carried up to a great height in two stories, the one Decorated, the other Perpendicular. In fact, everything has been done which could conceal the semi-Norman character of the original structure. Besides these alterations extensive additions have been made, consisting of a large structure to the east of the north transept, of three stories, (containing severally the Chapel of St. Thomas, the Chapter-house, and the Treasury,) and a vast conglomeration of chapels to the eastward of the choir, prolonging it to a great extent, and increasing the total length of the church to 306 feet.

Though the nave, choir and transepts differ probably but little in date, and though the same feeling runs through the details of the whole, the internal elevation differs considerably in the several divisions, each presenting a beautiful variety in design; while in each the peculiarities of detail and ornament incident upon the period of the great transition are carried out in all their freshness and beauty. We know indeed very few buildings in which they are more perfectly represented, though they are not in all cases representatives of the established types of the period, but possess a great amount of individuality. One fact is remarkable, and must at once strike any one who is familiar with ancient churches: that is, that where one would expect, in a cathedral planted in so distant and desolate and perhaps at the time semi-barbarous a region, a certain rudeness and want of refinement in the detail, the very contrary is found to be the case, the whole being in fact carried out with a degree of study and refinement considerably greater than is found in the average of examples of the time, and equalling most of the finest of the English examples. We must wait for the chronological portion of the work before we can give an opinion as to whether the style is up to the full advancement belonging to its

date, but we can safely assert that the details reach the full amount of refinement belonging to the style.

The Authors call particular attention to the circumstance that there is a strong connexion in the general sentiment of the ornamental portions between the early work here and at Glastonbury and Wells, and they quote a letter from an independent witness, Mr. Scott, pointing out a uniformity of feeling pervading the ornament in Chepstow Castle, Llandaff, and St. David's, and connecting all these three with the two great Somersetshire examples. This is the more remarkable as the three Welsh buildings are not coeval, but spread perhaps over a period of some sixty or seventy years. The most striking similarity is between the carved foliage of St. David's, Llandaff, and Glastonbury, on which one would almost have thought that the same hand had been engaged, while the characteristics in which they most closely agree are so peculiar as scarcely to be met with in other parts of the kingdom.

One of the peculiarities common to these three buildings is the frequent absence of the neck moulding of the capitals, the foliage being thus left to grow directly out of the shaft, which has a very singular, though we think far from an unpleasing effect. We are far from agreeing with Messrs. Jones and Freeman in regretting this peculiarity: we should be sorry for it to be the established rule, but we think it a valuable exception, not less on æsthetic grounds, than as pointing out an artistic connexion between the noble Abbey of Glastonbury and the churches of the "far west." At St. David's, as at Llandaff and Glastonbury, the foliage is of exceedingly beautiful character and execution, and differs considerably from the ordinary type of its period. There are at St. David's other and very peculiar varieties of capital, some of them of considerable beauty; the most usual however is that designated by our Authors as a degenerate variety of the cushion capital, a form which it would be most difficult to describe, and which, whether degenerate or not, has a very beautiful effect, and when united with foliage and sculpture, presents some varieties perfectly unique. The capitals, in fact, throughout the whole building, present a very beautiful and interesting field of study to the architectural antiquary.

The internal elevations of the choir and nave present a strong contrast in the arrangement of their respective designs, and, what is very strange, that of the choir, though probably somewhat later in date, is as remarkable for its simplicity as that of the nave for its complexity.

In the choir all the arches are pointed, while in the nave the usual Transitional order is reversed, all the important arches being round, and the ornamental ones pointed. We suspect however that the round arches do not arise from its earlier date, but rather from the great width of the bays, and the impossibility of getting so complex a design into a given height, had the main arches been pointed,—a view which is confirmed by the western bay, which is narrower than

the others, having pointed arches. It is not so easy, however, to say why the nave arch of the tower should have been made round while the others are pointed.

The arrangement of a side bay of the choir is simply a pointed arch, resting on large pillars alternately octagonal and round, with triple attached shafts in front running up as groining shafts, and a single clerestory window without triforium above. The details however possess considerable richness, the window arches having beautiful fret-mouldings. The caps are of the degenerate cushion kind before named.

"Nothing can well be simpler than this composition, yet it is wonderfully effective; the only important fault is that the piers are decidedly too massive for the mouldings of the arches, so that neither of the ideas which they respectively suggest is well carried out. There is also a degree of awkwardness in the way in which the vaulting-shafts are attached, producing a certain amount of interpenetration; in both these respects the arrangements of the nave are decidedly preferable."—p. 68.

Our Authors, however, generally think that—

"The simplicity of composition forms a decided contrast to the effect produced by the over-complicated design of the nave, and is indeed a positive relief to the eye after contemplating the latter."—p. 67.

A bay of the nave consists of a round arch upon somewhat similar though more beautiful pillars, also alternately octagonal and round, but with shafts on all the four sides, none of which however run up to receive the nave groining. The shafts are single, but on the aisle side a clustered shaft is attached to the single one to receive the groining, forming a very peculiar and beautiful arrangement.

Over the pier arch is a lofty upper story in which triforium and clerestory are merged into one. In this story the number of bays may be said to be doubled, every bay being here divided into two similar arches, each containing a round-headed clerestory window, and a division of triforium, the latter subdivided into two small pointed arches; a triforium passage also runs along the cill of the clerestory windows above.

This story, taken as a whole, forms a continuous arcade of twelve bays ranging from end to end of the nave, the original or large bays being only marked by placing a triple groining shaft over the great piers below, while the intermediate ones are single. The main bays would however have been more strongly marked had the vaulting existed, as this was of the sexpartite construction, the main transverse ribs springing from the triple shafts over the piers. Whether this groining, as well as that of the choir, transepts and aisles was ever executed, or was only intended, we leave to be settled in the future portions of the work.

The whole effect of the arrangement above described is magnificent, though complicated. The details are excessively rich, and the patterns of the frets which adorn the arches, &c., exceedingly beautiful and varied. Messrs. Jones and Freeman, while treating of this portion of

the building, appear to us to have reversed the usual failing of authors, and to have underrated the merits of the work they are describing. It is true that it does not possess the exquisite elegance of the nave of Llandaff, nor the majesty of Glastonbury, but we must say that we know few compositions of its period which produce on the whole a more magnificent effect, particularly if we may be allowed to throw into the account the beautiful purple bloom which rests upon the surface of such parts of the stone as have been denuded of their coatings of whitewash.

The transepts again present another variety of internal elevation. Of the three eastern arches of each, one opens into the choir aisle, and the others form beautiful recesses for altars, excepting one in the north transept, which opens into St. Thomas' Chapel, now the Chapter-house.

"The internal architecture of the transepts is almost entirely Transitional Romanesque, the pointed arch now appearing on a large scale. It is the form exclusively employed in arches of construction, though a few round ones still occur in the decorative members. This, the usual course of the development, differs, as must have been observed, from what we have seen in the nave. These transepts form perhaps the best exhibition in the church of a peculiar form of incipient Gothic, found in this church and several others in South Wales and the West of England."—p. 64.

"In these transepts the peculiar character of the more slender shafts has freer scope than in the nave and choir, where a more massive pier is employed; we may observe the general omission of the neck-moulding, and the use of the ogree keel, as at Llandaff. The latter is here applied very curiously, being, in several of the members, doubled and set laterally, the effect of which is by no means pleasing, though it may have had some influence on the architecture of a later period.

"The transepts are approached from the nave aisles, not as usual, by arches, but by original Norman doorways, with their inner sides to the transepts. They are rather plain, and exhibit in the inner order and in the rear-arch the same shallow bowtell as some other portions of the building; the northern one has the inner arch of a trefoil form, and one of its capitals has carving of a character unusual in this church."—p. 65.

The windows which remain to the west of the transepts are round-headed, that to the north transept is, or rather once was, a couplet.

There is a remarkable contrast between the light shafted piers of the transepts above alluded to, and the heavy Norman looking shaft attached in each case to the respond adjoining the tower pier.

The arches which carry the central tower are magnificent both in scale and design. That facing the nave is round, and springs from a higher impost than the others which are pointed, and the triforium arcade above it is clearly of earlier date than that round the other three sides. We wait, however, for the explanation of these irregularities. We regret to say that the western arch with its piers is so frightfully crushed, as to cause some fear as to the safety of the tower.

"The east end is of two stages; the lower one consists of an exceedingly rich triplet, exhibiting Norman and Early English detail more palpably intermingled than any other portion of the church, there being a profusion of rich Romanesque mouldings, while the shafts, which are banded several times, have both the round and the square abacus. But we may remark that the round was evidently that which the architect employed when there was no special reason for the square; as the former

occurs in the two central shafts which stand free, the latter only in the responds, where it is the continuation of a string, being just the position where the square form was continued latest. The capitals too share the diversity, those under the square abacus being of the cushion form, while those under the round are decidedly Early English. This fine window is now blocked on account of the addition of eastern chapels. Below this is a very rich string or rather band, consisting of a large embattled moulding resting on a series of intersecting semicircular arches." * * * "In the upper stage the Early English jambs still remain nearly perfect, and the mouldings of the original composition appear to have been worked up again into the rear-arch of the large Perpendicular window which has usurped its place."—p. 68.

We must, however, apologise for having transgressed our own rule, in going so far into architectural description; and, having given this faint sketch of what remains of the original structure, will reserve the description of the additions and alterations till we are favoured by our Authors with their *Architectural History*.

We are, we confess, anxious to learn the relative dates of the different portions of the building. The nave, which seems the earliest, has details fully as refined as those of any other portion; the transepts, whose piers and arches seem (excepting one respond in each) more advanced than perhaps those of any other part, and are the only ones in which the Romanesque fret does not appear, have yet round headed windows; while the choir, in which no arch appears but the pointed, has fully as much Romanesque detail as any other portion of the building. The same variety of the cushion capital pervades the whole church, and the carving is, we think, identical in sentiment, from the west end to the extremity of the choir aisles.

Another point which needs special explanation is the arrangement and construction of the groining, particularly that of the aisles of the choir, where there hardly seems room for the vaulting and for the usual space between it and the roof.

The last chapter of the present part treats of the *Archæology* and *Heraldry* of the Cathedral, but the chapter being incomplete we shall reserve it for future notice, and here close our present review.

We cannot, however, conclude without expressing the great gratification which we have derived from this earnest of so important a work. It is most happy that two gentlemen, so pre-eminently qualified for it, and so well known in connexion with architectural and archæological subjects, should have undertaken the history and description of this distant and (by archæologists in general) neglected Cathedral; and we must say that their treatment of the subject fully accords with their previous reputation. We shall anxiously await the remaining portion, and in the meantime we earnestly recommend the work to the support of all who are interested in our venerable ecclesiastical antiquities.

We have omitted to mention that it contains beautiful illustrations, both in engravings and wood-cuts, from the well known pencil of Mr. Jewitt. We trust that a ground plan will not long be withheld, as it is much needed to follow out the description with facility.

GUIDE TO NORTHERN ARCHÆOLOGY, by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen. Edited, for the use of English readers, by the Right Honourable the EARL OF ELLESMERE. London: J. Bain. 1848.

The various heads of the present work were written in the original by the undermentioned Fellows of the Society: the section on the "Extent and Importance of Ancient Northern Literature," by N. M. Petersen; the "View of the Monuments and Antiquities of the North," by C. J. Thomsen; some sections being also furthermore elaborated by other members of the Society's Archæological Committee, Finn Magnussen and Charles C. Rafn. The appended view of the undertakings of the Society was drawn partly from the Annual Reports in the "*Mémoires des Antiquaires du Nord*," and in the Archæological Journal of the Society, partly, also, from the notices of American authors, on the Ante-Columbian works published by the Society. The introduction has been partly borrowed from a Report, presented in 1836, by the Society, to its British and American members.

The Earl of Ellesmere, who is a member of the said Society, has done good service to his countrymen, in presenting them with the *Guide* in their own language. For, independently of the general value of Archæological discoveries as bearing upon the history of the world at large, it clearly appears from the Introduction, that a knowledge of Northern antiquities cannot but tend greatly to the elucidation of those of our own country, an early and intimate intercourse having subsisted between the Scandinavians and the Anglo-Saxons.

"*'DAN AND ANGUL,'* says the venerable historian, Saxo Grammaticus, '*were brothers*,' an expression borrowed doubtless from a current popular tradition, and being in reality but a figurative statement of the fact, that the Danish and English people are originally descended from the same ancestry. This fact which, as is well known, is laid down by the old historians of England, receives familiar confirmation from the circumstance, that Angeln, whence the Angles, who gave their name to England, *Anglia*, emigrated, lies, and from time immemorial has lain, within the limits of Denmark proper, and that the Jutes, or Jotes, *Jutæ*, whose collateral descendants, under the name of Jutlanders, still inhabit a portion of continental Denmark, were, with the Angles and Saxons, one of the confederate tribes that, on the abandonment of Britain by the Romans, migrated thither, and contributed to found the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy. The accounts, thus transmitted by the old writers, are confirmed by the testimony of other literary remains and monuments of ancient times. The Anglo-Saxon, if, in its original form, it be not, strictly speaking, a dead language, has undergone very considerable changes, but the many writings in it that have reached us, plainly show that it constituted an important link between the Old Teutonic and the Old-Northern, which anciently was spoken in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, but is now confined, as a living tongue, to the remote and thinly populated island of Iceland, which was at one time the centre of its literature, and where has been preserved, up to the present day, a large portion of its treasure of ancient Lays, Sagas, Laws, and other important philological monuments—a treasure of immense value to all the nations of the common stock. The heathen ancestors of the Angles, of the Saxons, and of the Scandinavians, had the same religion; their common deities, Tyr, Wodan, Thur,

Fred, etc., still survive, and are daily suggested to memory, in the ordinary appellations of the days of the week, common to both the leading races. The same mythic beings, gúð, gud, god; álfar, ælfe, elves; vættar, wights; dvergjar, dverorh, dverge, dwarfs; jötnar, jætter, jotnas, éótenas; tröll, trolde, trolles; pursar, thursar, pyrse; hel, hell, etc., were worshipped or feared, in their times of paganism, by both Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians, and occur not only in their ancient poetical remains and other writings, but also in the language, the popular superstitions, traditions, and ballads of their still flourishing posterity. As both these leading races called their oldest progenitor, and also the first man, Ask, or Æsc, so they likewise traced the family of their kings and princes to a common progenitor of divine lineage, Voda, Vodan, Wóden, Oden, Odin, and likewise panegyrised in their poems the very same heroes; for example, Volund, Weland; Volse, Wølse, Volsung; Gluke, Givika; Sigmund; Skjold, Seyld; Halfdan, Healfdene; Ubbe, Uffo, Offa; Wermund, Weremund; Iormunrik, Eormenric; Hrólf, Rolf, Hróðwulf; Helge, Halga, etc., and likewise the very same races of princes or people; for instance, Skjoldungs, Seyldings, Skýlfings, Ylfings, Wylfings, etc.

"The lays of the Anglo-Saxons and of the inhabitants of the North are constructed according to the very same metrical rules, with alliterative verse, and employ the same poetical language, all which evidently shows that not only the lays, but also the people of whom they are the remains, sprang from one and the same root. We have, however, scarcely any Anglo-Saxon poem of the heathen time that is purely pagan. The influence of Christianity is to be discerned in most of them; and therefore we cannot sufficiently regret that some very ancient Anglo-Saxon writings, containing chiefly prayers, invocations, and religious rites in honor of the heathen deities, and particularly of the Sun and Woden, which were discovered A.D. 980, in the ruins of a palace or temple, in the centre of the city of Verlamæcester or Varlingæcester, (formerly Verolamium) were at the same time burned by command of a fanatic abbot. Fortunately, something of the same kind has been saved in the remote north, in the two Eddas preserved in Iceland: these, as well as some other Old-Northern poems, and their poetical diction, elucidate in the clearest manner most of the obscure passages and phrases that occur in the ancient lays of the Anglo-Saxons, as these lays, on the other hand, afford important means for the explanations of similar Old-Northern relics. The same remark may be made with respect to the eldest laws of both the Anglo-Saxons and the inhabitants of the Scandinavian North, which mutually elucidate and explain each other. Along with the ancient language, the ancient law maintained itself longest in Iceland, where it is still, to a certain degree, the law of the land; and therefore it is easy to explain the striking phenomenon, that certain Icelandic legal terms and phrases give the best explanation of several obscure terms that are still in use in the English laws. This remark holds good, in a still higher degree, with regard to the dialect of the common people of England, particularly in the northern and eastern districts; for to the greater part of the peculiar words and expressions there occurring, complete counterparts can be shewn either in the Old-Northern and Icelandic (norrœna), or even in the modern-Danish, Low-German, South Jutlandish or Swedish. Some of the English idiocisms are to be recognized in the Old Ballads, but these Ballads again correspond in very many respects with the ancient Danish, Swedish, Low-Saxon, and Icelandic popular songs of the same kind, which can be proved to be of a very remote antiquity both in Denmark and Iceland. In like manner the very same proverbs—partly preserving the old alliteration—still live, as palpable relics of paganism, in the colloquial dialect of the common people of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Britain and Iceland, and the same remark may be applied to the popular manners, customs, diversions, superstitions, etc. of these nations."—*Introduction.*

The writer goes on to show that, though Angles, Jutes, and other inhabitants of the north took possession of not only parts of England, but also Scotland, the connexion of Scandinavia with Caledonia is

much older than the conquest of England by the Anglo-Saxons. Moreover, he makes it appear that people of Northern or Germanic origin had, at a very early period, settled in certain parts of the maritime districts of Ireland, and further that a re-action took place, whereby natives of Britain and Ireland frequently visited, and sometimes settled in, the countries of the north, whither they also came occasionally as prisoners of war, some of whom were afterwards set at liberty. It is, therefore, very necessary that British Archæologists should make themselves acquainted with the Scandinavian Antiquities, in order to appreciate the value of several relics of bygone days, which may fall under their consideration. For this purpose we can heartily recommend the present "Guide to Northern Archæology."

AN ENGLISH AND WELSH DICTIONARY, &c. By the Rev. D. SILVAN EVANS, late Welsh Lecturer at St. David's College, Lampeter. Denbigh: Gee. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

We are glad to find that the first volume of this work is completed. It is undoubtedly the best Dictionary of the kind that has yet issued from the press, remarkably copious, and, what gives it the greatest value in our eyes, most happy in its selection of phrases and idioms; such as,—“To reckon one's chickens before they are hatched,”—“Cyfrif ei fael cyn ei gael.” “A haunter of great men's tables,”—“Ieuan lygad y bwyd.” “None go to heaven on a feather bed,”—“ffordd Llan Faglan yr eir ir nef;” “ni cheir y melew heb y chwerw.” “A bird in hand is worth two in the bush,”—“Gwele aderyn mewn llaw, na dau mewn llwyn;” “gwele penlōyn yn llaw na hwyad yn awyr;” “gwele un ‘hwde’ na dau ‘ti a gei.’” This is a feature which, in too many vocabularies, we fail to discern, and the consequence is apparent in the numerous stiff Anglicanisms which render the style of young Welsh authors of the present day so confessedly inferior to that of their forefathers.

We earnestly trust that the learned compiler will have health, and every other due encouragement, to enable him to finish his important and valuable undertaking.
